THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,547—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th Jan.	CHINA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OSIANA	7000	"	"
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11450
10th "	CHINA	8000	"	"
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11050
24th "	EGYPT	8000	"	"
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10850	"	"
9th "	ARABIA	8000	"	"
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11020
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	"	"
30th "	PERSIA	8000	"	"
6th "	MARMORA	10000	"	"
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	"	"
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	"	"
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13650
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	"	"
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	"	"

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 529 or Rs. 637	Rs. 793 or Rs. 956

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6373	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Lerequier	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Varca	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X.	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares,

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4132	Lerequier	25th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	23rd Feb. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Ajmere Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini.	15th Feb. 1912
G. Rasmino	4,589	Pianzol	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini.	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Sat	20th Jan.	NOON	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.

Kola ... 1205 Tons. 25th Jan. 9 a.m. *O. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer. ‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. *Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 24th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

19th January, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd Jan. 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	21th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6381	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 903	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Somali	2655	Kusch	22nd Jan. 1912.
Kanzler	3300	Schutt	3rd Feb. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukot	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

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The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

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These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEGERE PARMESAN GORGOUZOLA and DUTCH BALLS, CHEESES always in Stock.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES the House in India.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES French, German and Italian from the High Class Firms of good repute.

GREEK WINES and BRANDY, well matured and from the First Class distillers, and also other ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

GRIGUOLINO (CLARET) WINE, genuine and in great demand, at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE-TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8ixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TRACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says :—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get "BATLIWALA'S" His experience has provided that Batliwala's beats the disease.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Ask your dealer for BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Re. 1 each or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., Bombay Time, on THURSDAY, 1st February, 1912, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the FEED of ANIMALS, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below, from the 1st March, 1912 to the 28th February, 1913:—

(a) Supply of Beef and Mutton, etc.
(b) Supply of miscellaneous bazar articles.

Forms of Tenders, Contracts, etc., can be obtained free of charge for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and the successful Tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten per cent. of the Contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. D. MAHALAXMIWALLA,
Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens,
Bombay, 17th January, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, at Cooria Reclamation Ground, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1912.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 P.M., Bombay Time, on Monday 19th February, 1912.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges, if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of the Tender. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, etc., stipulated in the tender form will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any other reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the carcasses from the present site at Cooria to any other site, the successful Tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

In cases of firms Tendering for this right the names of all the partners constituting the firms must be written on the Tender form.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Feozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...	Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar ...	Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar ...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay	Arr. 9-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	55
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Fathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "Tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his Office, at Lahore (Post Office Saulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1912, (at which date time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April, 1912. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised North Western Railway, Stores Depot, but may be consigned from out Stations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are some of the items Required:—

Bags Gunny, Baskets of Sorts, Belting, Cane Kittan Chicks, Cloths of Sorts, Panjhas, Ropes of Sorts, Bamboos, Bricks Fire, Brushes, Cans, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Handles, Beater, Hammer, Phowra &c., Khus Khus, Limestone, Whitewashing, Liners, Locks of Sorts, Lamps of Sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils, Spanners, Twine, Lathies, Tins, Vessels Copper and Brass &c., &c.

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture.

3. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards, at the principal Railway Stations, on the Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Re. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1912.

5. Earnest money, as prescribed in form of tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Saulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 5th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TWO STAR FILMS.

THE IMPOSTER.

WHAT THE ROSE MEANT

&c., &c. &c., &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION

Will be held in the
TOWN HALL.

Last day for receiving PICTURES, THURSDAY, Feb. 22nd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A.,
Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
WEDNESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGAO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Re. 2 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '60 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DAVIES & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR the Myaungmya Municipality, a SANITARY INSPECTOR and VACCINATOR combined on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 120 per mensem. Applicant must be fully qualified for the dual appointment and must possess or obtain a Certificate of competence issued by or under the authority of the Sanitary Commissioner or Superintendant General of Vaccination respectively, under the rules laid down in Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 61, dated the 10th June, 1907.

Applications with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned not later than 31st January, 1912.

M. LAURIE, M. V. O., I. C. S.,
President,
Myaungmya Municipality, Burma.

WANTED FOR SERVICE, in the Medical Departments, of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, on a salary of Rs. 120 per mensem to commence with. For particulars apply in writing only with copies of testimonials to—

THE AGENT GENERAL IN INDIA,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Villa Ghits, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sathna and another ..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court, dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th January 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tar land together with the messuages, bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-555, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3464 (3) and Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Pedder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Paroshaw B. Patit, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rehimtulla Kheraj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs tiled teapoys, jardineers, dinner wagons, cupboards, and chairs, single and double almyrash, clothes presses, phonographs and records, iron-safes, &c.

By order of the concerned—
10 cases new toys such as dalls, mechanical toys, game boxes, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, unserviceable articles such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and bags, parcel scales, clocks, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 " " victoria.
1 " " office shigram.
1 Richard Brazier motor car, 2 cylinder, 4 seated, 12 h. p. recently painted, new rubber tyres in working order.

Under instructions from Mr. Hussan Ramji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Ali Mahomed Ladak—

1 taxi meter of papp's pattern made in Paris, with all its accessories, such as flexible covering tube, meter wire and connection meter were: Star wheel with hubb, star-wheel bracket, meter bracket, hubb-ring, visor pins, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 719-721: 615-617: case No. 8: 18 Doongri Street. Building Street No. 3-4: 128: 33-35—4-10: 12-20: 41-43: 37-39 case No. 91: 93: 120: 121: 122: 123: 124 First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street No. 73, 75, 86—92 case No. 186A 187A Bhandari Street and Duncan Road,

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the B. S. N. Co's. slipway Mazagon on account of the concerned.

50 casks cement.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,566,063,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong,	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and deposit same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Grose Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Shawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interests thereon; is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE

PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
GENERAL AGENTS, MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, valuable gold, diamond and pearl jewellery, such as leaf pattern gold bangles, curb bangles, gold coin brooches, gold tiger nail and ruby brooch, gold bracelets, large moon stone necklace, gold muff and jeb chains, three vows watch chains, pendant lockets, one pearl and gold necklace, diamond sapphire and ruby locket, pearl bracelets, one watch chain with diamonds and rubies, pearl buttons ruby and diamond pins, ruby and diamond ear studs, coral, blue stones and diamond ear studs, gold diamond and emerald rings, one pair diamond bangles, one gold Mecape watch, old Great Britain gold coins of William, Mary and George II, etc., etc., etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 very handsome grey Anisa Arab mare, 14-2, goer in saddle and harness, being sold as the owner is leaving Bombay, well suit well for polo.

AUCTION SALE of CUTCH COTTON, damaged by Fire and Water.

On Monday the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, behind the Chanda Ramji's Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

8 buffaloes Cutch cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.
One lot of loose Cutch cotton, damaged and burnt.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet, who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree, dated the 13th November, 1911 in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911, and suit No. 65d of 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Sir Cowasji, Jehangir, Bart, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the Mills premises known as the Hope mill together with all machinery, etc.

For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of the 18th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Butcher Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Byramji Nusserwanjee Seervai and Bai Dhanbaiji, wife of Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Dubash, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by and under the Consent Decree, dated 30th March, 1911, in Suit No. 914 of 1908, (Safiaboo vs. Abdul Hussein Abdoolally Galeliwala and others), and pursuant to the said Consent Decree and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Hussein Abdulally Galeliwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1912, at 5. P. M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground (the present Fezandars of which are Surajmal Gangaram, Gulraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gangaram) together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 316 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B. No. 222, Street Nos. 32-36, Street Nagdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the House of Chand Piroo and Shaikh Boolum bin Alumje, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ghama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

VIVELLA

FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR

for India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 18 12	" 15 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	" 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	" 5-0 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-0 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 1-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION.

FRIDAY, 19th

GRAND PARADE OF BANDS.

FUN ON THE JOY WHEEL,

MIRTH at the FUN PALACE.

Have you enjoyed the feeling of Exhibition on the

SCENIC RAILWAY.

SATURDAY, 20th

The Exhibition's Greatest Day

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

ILLUMINATED MOTOR CARS,

DECORATED BICYCLES.

Free Admission to

All in Fancy Dress presenting an "Advocate" Coupon before 9-15.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

Rs. 100 to the best Decorated Motor Car.

Rs. 50 to the most Fancifully Dressed Bicycle.

Rs. 50 each to Lady and Gentleman for the most Ingenious Costume.

Rs. 50 for the best "Advocate" costume.

Full Programme of Bands

Open Air Dancing.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 17.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 7-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes	95 1-4		unchgd
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	94 1-4		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	25 11-16		1-8
do. 2 months' bence	25 3-4		1-8
do. in New York	55 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-22	01	
do. at Berlin	20'49 1-2		1-2
do. at New York	4·83 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London	2½st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

PORT SAID, Jan. 17.

The P. and O. "Egypt" shipped £175,000 gold for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000,

Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 1,30,000 " to Bombay
" 2,00,000 " to Madras

" 10,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·14.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09. Madras 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 54,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 31,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,00,000 " to Madras.

" 89,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,27,10,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady. Good business done.

Spot ... Steady
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm with a good demand
Total Sales ... 10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,500 "
Imports ... 24,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·42+·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·26 +·05	5·26 +·05	5·30 +·05	5·32 +·05	5·34 +·05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·36 +·05	5·37 +·05	5·38 +·05	5·34 +·04	

New York official noon call March 9·47; May 9·63, New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·72; May 9·83.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 42,000
Receipts at " last year ... 28,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000
Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·44+·02 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of May 9·60 +03

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 9 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 9·53 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 9·74 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 11-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 13-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 15-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 5
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 1-8
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 5 1-4
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 1-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 3-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 5-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 3-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 4-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 13-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 5 9-16
Good Khandeish ... ... d 4 15-16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 1-16

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Tone Dhoties ...Firms—Small business
Tone Shirtings ... ... Do. Do.
Weft American "54" ... 10 1-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 15 3-4
Tone Cloths ... ... Good demand—Firm
Tone Yarns ... ...Firm generally.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 10 5-8
Twist "86" ... 9 1-8
Twist "42" ... 10 5-8
Twist American "60" ... 13 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 19 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn 9 1-2
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c if L'pool 5 1-8
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal
Months ... ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4 +1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Kamchi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months— ... .
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 36 7-8—1-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ... 36 7-8—1-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... ... 36(7-7—1-8.
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...47—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 3-4+3-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 1-2+1 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-15-0 unchgd—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Nearest—Value.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 6—1 1-2 Jan.—Value—Flat.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ..... £ 74 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ..... £ 62 3-4+1-16

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... Mutilated.
Do. Months of Shipment... .....
Tone—Business almost at a stand still.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...15 7 3-4+1 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Feb.
Tone—Opened firmer. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 28 1 1-2+4 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Firm. High prices asked check business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16+3
Month of Shipments ... Jan.-Feb.—Value
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta 14 9—Jan—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 10 1-2—Jan—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 7 1-2—Jan—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 9—Jan.—Value
General Tone—Held for higher prices.
Other Java sugars unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
8 Bundles Rs...	Rs. 12,500	Muscat	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	21	25,087
B B and C I Railway ...	11	12,867

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Bank of Bengal rate is now 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s, 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16 15th Feb.
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-2
Shanghai "	...185 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened easier at 95 1-2 for Cash and the Settlement. The increase in the Bank of Bengal rate to 7 per cent. has also made the Calcutta market easier. Only a moderate business has been done during the day, but rates close as under, the market having recovered the decline.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 25 11-16 and 25 3-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 lower at 55 3-4. The local market opened steady at 65 1-2 ex duty for ready bars, and closes unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	23 15 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 6
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	65 8 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	65 4 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	"	65 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the American markets continue slight. The local market opened firm at Rs. 264-5 for good Broach; fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 256-7 January, and fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 248-9 January. Settlements of January contracts are being made but sellers are firm particularly for Bengals. Rates close as under.

There has been a good demand for ready cotton and prices are slightly steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... ...	Rs. 273	March
Good M G Broach	... ...	264 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		264-5	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	... ...	263	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... ...	259	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	...	257	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... ...	246	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ...	236	"
Fine M G Bengal	... ...	248-9	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ...	235	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	19,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·23 —03	5·25 —03	5·27 —03
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·29 —03	5·31 —03	5·33 —03
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·34 —03	5·33 —03	5·31 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier in sympathy with the rise at Home. The ready rate is nominal, neither buyers nor sellers. Forward rates are steadier.

Ready ... Rs. 12 13 6 Nominal
April-May ... " 11 15 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore A. M.	...	" 8 1 0	R.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	" 8 2 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 56 0 0	
Ready White Gulburga	...	" 55 0 0	
Red Jubbulpore	...	" 51 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	" 48 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 59 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 4 0	R. T.
Forward	...	Rs. 11 5 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 6 0	
Forward	...	" 7 0 6	R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

Bold... ... ... Rs. 41 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Easier.
Ready ... Rs. 7 2 6 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 2 0	R. T.
" Delhi A.-M.	...	" 5 3 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,767 1-2
Bank of India	... ...	67
Bombay Merchants' Bank	...	9 3-4
Eastern Bank	... ...	80
Indian Specie	... ...	51 3-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co.	...	1,915
David	... ...	412 1-2
Kohinoor	... ...	745
Laxmi Cotton	... ...	1,405
Manockji Petit	... ...	2,670
New Great Eastern	... ...	197 1-2
Standard	... ...	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	151
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	177 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord.	... ...	282 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	16 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	... ...	512 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	...	14,223 bales
Wheat	... ...	...	4,030 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	...	738 "
Rapeseed	... ...	...	66 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	8,432 "
Poppyseed	... ...	...	511 "
Groundnuts	... ...	...	16,026 "
Castorseed	... ...	...	4,329 "
Rice	... ...	...	5,763 "
Myrabollams	... ...	...	650 "
Cottonseed	... ...	...	26,082 "
Mowrasseed	... ...	...	261 "
Gram	... ...	...	2,491 "
Joowar	... ...	...	... "
Maize	... ...	...	1,436 "

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO, LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for Dec. 1911.

	Earnings for December, 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	2,42,384	+ 53,484	+ 28·31
*Electric Supply	92,433	+ 45,306	+ 96·13
Total	3,34,819	+ 98,790	+ 41·85

	Total Earnings from 1st January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	23,60,409	+2,01,386	+ 9·33
*Electric Supply	7,06,425	+1,61,696	+ 29·68
Total	30,66,834	+3,63,082	+ 13·42

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.
Bombay, 17th January 1912.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

The freight market continues very firm. For near positions liners are fully booked while ready steamers are hard to procure. Good line has been done for Hamburg (February, at 20 shillings; March-June at 19 shillings and July at 18 shillings and Hansa Line are now holding for February-March at 22 shillings 6d; April-June 20 shillings. Twelve-charters are reported.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—73 bales wool, B. Khoebchand; 90 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 25 bales wool, N Khatao; 52 bales cotton waste, M V Kothare and Co; 38 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales wool, W Nagjee; 105 bales wool etc, A E N Mahomed; 14 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Newby Hall s—2,680 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros 3,200 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000; cwts maize, 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—3,200 cwts maize, 3,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 20 bundles moozmass, B J Bhumgara; 120 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 227 cwts dry ginger, V Haridas; 310 cwts gram, A Salmon and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—1 pot andropagan, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—200 casks skins, Burico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4 pots andropogan, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

Newby Hall s—1,431 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 111 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

Culna s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed; 4,000 cwts groundnuts; 2,000 cwts castorseed; and 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 210 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 6,240 cwts gram, 6,000 cwts barley, 6,000 cwts linseed, 3,800 cwts maize Ralli Bros.

Detmold s—87 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cliopatra s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,495 bales cotton. Volkart Bros: 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—8 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 1 bundle carpets, Allen Brothers.

Northumbria s—6,029 cwts groundnuts, E Coomersey 2,001 cwts gingellyseed J Framarundas; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co; 50 cwts wheat bran, H A Esmail; 4,759 cwts groundnuts 2,100 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cliopatra s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Rajaram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—75 bales cotton, L Davsi and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for order).

Detmold s—1,260 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Northumbria s—4,000 cwts gram. Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—134 bales twist, M M Esrabhoy; 63 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 275 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 503 cwts fish maws, K Bessho; 20 bales coir matting and rugs, A D Banker,

Havildar s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 348 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 20 bundles coir matting, C M Bhesania and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following summary of crop reports in the Bombay Presidency is published for the past week:—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Sind. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in the parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar. Harvesting continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Picking of cotton is in parts of Hyderabad, in progress Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Bijapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, and Kathiawar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur Satara and Catch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Poona, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and East Khandesh have fallen in parts of Kolaba, Kanara and Nasik and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 20 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 21 to 50 per cent less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent less than normal in the Konkan, 33 to 49 per cent less than normal in the Deccan, and 41 to 50 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted, and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 1-2 to 10, and of maize 11 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 13th January, were 36,297 and 2,957 in the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar respectively. The numbers on gratuitous relief in the Panch Mahals were 12,426. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 783. In the native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, the numbers on test works were 3,849 and on gratuitous relief 676.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th January 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week-end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-5 p.m., Sunday morning 6-35 and 7-5 a.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri on Monday morning next, the 22nd instant.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order, khaki carbines, swords, and bandoliers.

3. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday morning next, the 24th inst. for members residing in the Fort. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki.

4. Riding School, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

5. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon the 24th February next, and close with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 11th of March 1912.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

It has been decided, so it is said, to send the Kaiser's sailor son Prince Adalbert of Prussia to the German western Atlantic Naval Station in June or July. The "Station" consists of the protected cruiser "Bremen," which pays periodical visits to the leading ports of North and South America. The Prince will have occasion to pay long and frequent visit to New York, Newport, Boston, Bar Harbour, Old Point, Comfort, and other haunts of wealthy Americans. Prince Adalbert is a handsome bachelor of twenty-seven and an expert torpedo-boat tactician. It is supposed that he will one day be the Commander-in Chief of Germany's Active Battle Fleet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DELVES—January 18, at Reay House, Bombay, the wife of R. H. A. Delves, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLDRIDGE—January 3, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Quartermaster J. Alldridge, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

DEATH.

PETRIE-HAY—January 9, at Hansur, Mysore State, William Frederick Petrie-Hay, son of the late George Petrie-Hay, of "Edintore," Keith, Scotland; born at Banff, Scotland, on the 23rd March, 1845.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Fancy-Dress Ball, Parel, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink: Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "Appoint a time for everything and do everything in its time."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden, on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m., to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Hindu, named Bhimji Kara, residing near the Kennedy Bridge, has reported to the police the theft of clothing of the value of Rs. 404. He says his house was broken into on Wednesday night, and clothes stolen therefrom. Property of the value of Rs. 171 was found scattered about in the verandah and outside.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Spirit of Pageantry ...Fletcher
Valse	Je t'Aime ...Waldteufel
Selection	...The Meistersinger ...Wagner
Serenade	Fesilletta ...Von Blon
Selection	H M S Pinafore ...Sullivan
Spanish Dance	La Maoola ...Eilenberg
Sane Poem	Finlandia ...Sibilius
Selection	The King of Cadonia ...Jones.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.—The following paragraph appears in a recent issue of the "Accountant":—"In reply to a question recently asked in the House of Commons by Mr. G. A. Touche, C. A., the Under-Secretary for India stated that it was a fact that one of the auditors appointed at the recent annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay, or Presidency Bank, was a Parsee gentleman entirely without professional qualifications. He added, however, that at that meeting the existing auditors (including the gentleman referred to) were re-elected, and that it was not proposed to interfere with the action of the shareholders in re-electing him. We entirely agree that it would be deplorable if colour prejudice were to be allowed to interfere with professional appointments, and we can quite understand that native Indian shareholders may just as reasonably wish for the auditor to be one of their own nationality as those who are British born. For that reason we deprecate the question, in the precise form in which it is reported to have been put by Mr. Touche. On the other hand, it is nothing short of deplorable that gentlemen of no professional attainments (of whatever colour) should be appointed auditors of banks, or other similar important institutions. This, however, is an evil that can only be combated by requiring all company auditors to be possessed of qualifications. Nor is there any reason why this should operate as a bar to native Indian auditors, inasmuch as these include among their numbers both Chartered and Incorporated Accountants.

THE SKATING RINK.

The management of this popular place of amusement may be congratulated on the success of an enjoyable evening on Wednesday. The dancing enclosure was excellently arranged, affording ample space, whilst the floor would have done credit to a well-laid ball room, being in excellent condition. The Rink proprietors advertise another dance and skating on novel lines to take place on Wednesday next.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Same date last year.....	3	3
Total mortality from all causes.....		112
Same date last year.....		102

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 5th Jan. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 5th Jan. 1912.	For week ending 6th Jan. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 6th Jan. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	38	921	22	895
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	30	929	26	905
Vessels transported	24	618	17	687
Vessels attended to	1	52	1	65
Vessels warped	1	39	3	47

THE *Pioneer* understands that Sir Charles Bayley during his recent visit to Bankipore found good site for the capital of Behar and Orissa in the direction of Dighaghat. It is probable that the temporary headquarters of the Provincial Government will be at Ranchi, while building operations are progressing at Bankipore and Patna.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 18.

The disturbed conditions in north-west India have given a light precipitation in Baluchistan, and in the extreme north of Rajputana, while an ill-defined depression in the Central Provinces has again given light rain at Seoni. The rainfall has practically ceased in the south of the Peninsula. The weather is again becoming disturbed in the west of Persia. The forecast shows that a light precipitation will continue in Baluchistan, Kashmir, and will extend eastwards into the east of the Punjab and the north-west of the United Provinces. A few falls of rain may occur in the south-west of Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Showery. Food-grains and rapeseed doing well.

Moolan.—Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold. All crops doing well.

Bewar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Picking almost ending in some places.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable; picking general and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Bassi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton arriving in small quantities and early arrivals will show black leaf.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect and the minimum is in excess in the south-west and in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·23" of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is above normal in the extreme western districts; the minimum is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of the division and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is above normal over the whole division; the maximum is also in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of cloud in the Punjab and Rajputana; light rain has fallen at Sirsa and Bik

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain Fulton arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with horses and a cargo of coal.

The steamer Begonia 2,346 tons, Captain W. E. Mathews, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Abosa, 2,709 tons, Captain S. D. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Adamsturm 3,156 tons, Captain A. Hasseinher, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with the same bottom cargo.

The Messagerie Maritimes Co's steamer Polynesien, 3,543 tons, Captain Bruno, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The R. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons Captain F. Fry, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Trieste 3,203 tons, Captain N. Ivancich, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachee with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hild, 715 tons, Captain Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Ser. vice steamer.
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.....Vines .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 18.

Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai...31-1 P & O Co
Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling	T M & Co
Banca	3794	Potter	P & O Co
Buffallo	4096	Jason	J Finlay & Co
Dandolo	3197	Giacopello	V S N Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	T M & Co
Fatilka	2607	Whittingham	M M & Co
Gallic	566	Wraith	repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Kaiser	504	King	M M & Co
Nellos	737	Cahon	Persian Gulf...The Arab Steamer Co
Nairung	2862	Park	T M & Co
Northumbria	2756	Medley	A'werp...W & A G & Co
Oceana	3527	Jones	P & O Co
Patiala	1929	Johnson	M M & Co
Peter Jebsen		Neesmejad	A Yule & Co
Somali	1605	Kasch	Durban...A Strandes & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Surada	3400	Alton	M M & Co
Woodbridge	2331	Notman	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Canara	3889	Wilson			M M & Co
B Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenburg			W & A G & Co
G&R Detmold	2816	Winter	Antwerp	15-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Newby Hall	2481	Parker	L'pool		K N & Co
K Havildar	3086	Toms	Japan		T M & C
Alawi	2324	Gray	Bo & P		S N Co
M Palamcotta	2307	Cathush	Durbap		M M & Co
N Beckberza	2447	Dettond	Ant	2-3	T M & Co
P Northumbria	2756	Medley	Ant	2-3	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp		M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	23-1	W & A G & Co
Trieste	3208	Ivancich	Trieste		A L S N Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Cheraich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Barrington Court	2834	Williams	D'kirk		Captain
9 Mazagon	3280	Fry	Calcutta		M M & Co
12&13 Ohina	4160	Tooque	Aden		P & O Co
15 Bo Mara	3389	Noguchi			N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	951	Bothwell	Karachi	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	512	Esmail	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed		Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosen		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
18	Surada	Alton	Newcastle, Dec 16
	Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice, Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Adamsturm	Hosseinheir	Calcutta
	Abana	Wilson	Calcutta
	Polynesien	Bruno	Marseilles
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta
	Hild	Salveson	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Trieste Ivancich for Trieste.
" Mazagon, Fry for Rangoon.

The steamer Woodbridge entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
6	Reidar	Calcutta
11	Blackwell	Rangoon
12	Llanwern	Pondicherry
13	Dunera	Negapatam.
14	Thonawa	Straits
14	Clan Gordon	Coast
16	Gisela	Trieste
16	Torlila	Rangoon
16	Neidenfels	Middlesbro

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Hamburg, left Trieste on the 6th instant and is due here on the 31st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th January.

16 Parades.—Saturday 20th January 1912.
Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. and Church Gate at 5-45 p. m.
Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
17. Musketry—Sunday 21st January 1912.
Class Firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range Colaba Firing to commence at 8 a.m.
The Officer Commanding No 1 Company will detail a party of N C O and men for this purpose.
Dress—Plain clothes.
18 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 21st instant.
No 1 Company Sergt T. Venn.
No 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.
19 Regimental Committee—The Regimental Committee Meeting of the 15th instant has been adjourned and will be held on Monday next 22nd instant at 7 p m at the B V A Club. All members are requested to attend.
21. Strength—The undermentioned members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date—
Gunner G Eagles, H Elliott, and O Jeffries.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased, to accord his approval to the election by the Faculty of Medicine of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, M. B., F. R. C. S., I. M. S., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University. His Excellency also approves the election by Registered Graduates of the following gentlemen as Ordinary Fellows of the University :—Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, and Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker.

DR. LAZARUS'
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.
Full Directions given in Wrapper
Prepared (only) by
E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

Mr. APOTHECARY W. J. MONTGOMERY Madras Med. Estab. writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of Enlarged Spleen etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna Deccan.

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NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 19th January, 1912.

THE INDUSTRIAL PUNJAB.

Few people perhaps on this side India give much thought to the Punjab as an industrial province, but now that the imperial capital is transferred to its principal city, the industrial aspect of the province will attract more attention. Shortly before the transfer was announced Mr. A. Latifi, I. C. S., completed a volume on the subject, which he entitled, "The Industrial Punjab, a Survey of Facts, Conditions and Possibilities," which might have escaped notice but for subsequent events. Mr. Latifi sagely observes that a review of the present state of Punjab manufactures can effect no miracle, it cannot even obviate the need for the detailed investigation which should be made by technical experts before any new enterprise is set on foot. The advantages of an industrial survey have generally been recognised, but they are apt to be exaggerated on the one hand and undervalued on the other. By some the inquiry is expected to mark an epoch, if not to usher in a millennium, while others, with a less optimistic bent of mind, consider it to be of necessity superficial, and useless for practical purposes unless supplemented by a complete economic survey. A survey if properly made, in the opinion of Mr. Latifi, may bring to light much useful information that has so far lain hidden in Government offices, and may supplement such information with the facts and figures which can often be collected satisfactorily only through the agency of public servants. It may go a little further and set in correct perspective the actual and possible industries of the province in accordance with their local importance; but Mr. Latifi's volume does not profess to go beyond the manufacturing industries of the British Punjab with those industries in which the raw material is appreciably altered by means of human skill or labour, mineral, agricultural, and forest products, with the exception of such as constitute the basis of a manufacture are not noted. On the other hand, though most of the industries included in the range of the treatise are already in existence, or are capable of being started at once, it treats of several that are mere possibilities, destined to await a higher standard of general and technical education and a greater familiarity with methods of industrial combination than yet exist in the Punjab—conditions which will arise as soon as the Government of India finds its head-quarters at Delhi.

Mr. Latifi entertains great hopes for the industrial Punjab. He thinks agriculture there needs improvement in the interests of manufacture, while industries should be started in the interests of agriculture. Nature, as he shows, has been generous to the Punjab in providing ample facilities for the construction of railways. In addition to 3,750 miles of railways, it has two thousand miles of metalled and twenty-thousand miles of unmetalled roads, which connect town with town and village with village and lead the produce of the country to the markets. The Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and Sutlej rivers assist and to these miles of canal are to be added. But difficulties as regards labour and capital completely dominate the larger of factory industries which are as yet in an elementary stage. Cottage industries are numerous and their encouragement Mr. Latifi regards as an economic as well as a social and moral problem of the highest importance. By affording the cultivator and his family a subsidiary occupation during his slack time, they will go far towards helping him over seasons of drought and famine. They will also prove a boon to the large number of purdah women, who now live in want or on the charity of relations. Mr. Latifi finds that both mill and cottage industry depend on a suitable organisation for distributing commodities among the people who consume them. Industrial enterprise depends on the possibility of placing its manufactures on the market and the expert organization required to distribute products hardly exists in the Punjab, for, of the small proportion of the population returned as earning a livelihood by commerce, only an infinitesimal number have the business capacity and training necessary for striking out new lines.

The responsibility of Government towards the manufacturer is made much of by Mr. Latifi, who suggests the methods by which the former might assist the latter. It would be well to suggest a subsidiary occupation for the Viceroy and Members of Council during the slack time they will have in Delhi, but we hear more than enough of what Government does not and what it ought to do towards encouraging indigenous or other industries. Give the people the general and scientific education they ask for and then leave them to their own resources is the way to make men of the people of this country. They expect too much of Government and we are glad to find that Mr. Latifi in his suggestions recognises as the most important remedy for the dearth of skilled labour is the spread of industrial education. "Where private enterprise is, for any reason, unable to develop a given industry, even a free-trading state may lawfully create a condition of things that will set private enterprise in motion. The statesmen of every country should, therefore, be in a position to adopt the golden mean between the dangers of paternalism on the one hand and of *laissez faire* on the other." But no two people would agree as to what constitutes the golden mean. If Governments would copy the example of Bombay and set up a well-equipped technical college they would do all that can be reasonably expected of them. Government guarantees and subsidies are not to be recommended except in most extraordinary cases. Government can and does purchase all commodities locally whenever it is possible and in that way encourages private Swadeshi enterprise. It also assists in attracting capital to growing local industries, but no Government can legitimately do more towards facilitating the distribution of commodities than by the promotion of commercial education, the improvement of communications, and the dissemination of commercial intelligence. Even Mr. Latifi in his most sanguine moments admits however that the adoption of any given line of action is not a simple matter and it is most important to guard against the dangers which must inevitably follow on hasty or haphazard measures.

SHELLAC MANUFACTURE.

Some valuable suggestions are made for the benefit of an Indian indigenous industry in a pamphlet, which has been issued recently from the Government Press at Calcutta. It relates to the manufacture of shellac, which is an important item in the trade of the cabinet-maker. The pamphlet is the result of research conducted at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and seeks to advise the Indian manufacturer of new methods, which he may advantageously adopt in order that he may meet new competition from Europe. It is not at all improbable that the genuine article from India may have shortly to compete with artificial substitutes made in Europe, and although only a beginning has yet been made in placing such substitutes on the market it is well for the manufacturer to be prepared. During the last ten years various processes for producing substitutes have been proposed and patented, and some are still in use, such as that in which phenol and starch paste are employed and treated with other substances, and that by which shellac is made from the residues remaining from the refining of cotton-seed oil. The first object of the Indian manufacturer, therefore, should be to cheapen and improve the process by which he produces the genuine article, as experience suggests that consumers of shellac only turn to substitutes, when they cannot get supplies of the good article at remunerative prices. The present trade form of shellac in sheets, the pamphlet remarks, is by no means the best that could be produced, and the first suggestion offered is that methyl alcohol should be used in the treatment of the crude lac. This produces a jelly-like extract, which, seeing that shellac for many of its industrial uses has to be dissolved, would, it is believed, prove a very convenient form in which to handle it. Secondly, it is suggested that the cultivation of lac should be carried on either by the manufacturer or under his immediate supervision and near the refinery. At present where, as is frequently the case, the lac refineries are far from the crop, the latter in transit becomes adulterated with various impurities and foreign substances, which only lead to unnecessary labour in refining. For instance by careful selection, it is believed to be possible that the breed of the lac insect could be so improved as to yield a colourless lac of standard quality. These suggestions are offered in the hope that they will result in a sufficient improvement of the article, combined with a cheapening of its production, to hold the trade for at least the higher grades of material. As far as the cheaper class of goods is concerned it is suggested that if necessary the manufacture should turn his attention also to the preparation of substitutes, and the opinion is given that there are resins in India, which are preeminently suitable to form the basic substances in such manufacture. Experiments from this point of view are now being conducted, and should they prove successful another publication is promised.

ARBORICULTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

The Government of the Punjab attaches great importance to the extension of tree-planting within the province, and is evidently much dissatisfied in the way in which the department is at present being run. The burden of the last two reports upon the subject has been an effort to impress this fact upon district and other officers throughout its jurisdiction. The report has just been issued for the triennial period ending 1911, and it remarks that there are several signs that the great importance of tree-planting in the province is not sufficiently realised. One of these sighs is the delay and inaccuracy, which are too characteristic of some officers' reports; another is that while in the last triennial review the necessity of systematic working and the adoption of working plans was emphasised, at present only 19 districts out of 29 possess working-plans. As to the amount of works, which has been accomplished, strictures are again passed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Conservator of Forests that the amount of work done in tree-planting during the last three years does not compare favourably with that which was done during the previous triennial period. The mileage of avenues planted decreased from 2,737 miles to 1,775, while there was a decrease in new plantation from 3,130 acres to 2,280. At the same time establishment charges were higher by one lakh and six thousand rupees. This it is true was largely due to the heavy increase in the maintenance charges of existing avenues but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to doubt whether the increased expenditure has been accompanied by such an improvement in the working of the staff as might fairly have been expected. At the same time steady progress is acknowledged in the "planting-up" of the roads of the province, and sixty per cent of the roads suitable for avenues have now been planted. The proportion of failures in avenues is still high, (26 per cent.) but this is at any rate a slight decrease since the penning of the last report. In spite of its criticism, however, the report generously admits the general progress which has been made. Anyone, it says, who knew the province 35 years ago, must recognise that the improvement everywhere in tree-growth is most marked and the whole face of the country has been changed. A desire for greater comfort on the part of the people with the certainty that they will now reap the fruits of their labours have led to a more general planting of trees, and those in existence have been allowed to attain a better growth. This state of things is a real asset of great value to the province as a whole, and one which deserves all possible encouragement.

POINTS OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

The speech, which was delivered the other day by Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson, when he made the half-yearly inspection of the Woolwich Academy, was more suggestive and of greater significance than many, which are delivered on similar occasions. It was most orthodox in that it touched a variety of subjects. Incidentally Sir William deprecated the feeling, which had been principally shown in the Artillery in regard to slowness of promotion. He pointed out that this was more or less inevitable after a big war, and also hinted that things were no worse now than they had often been before. For instance he himself was a subaltern for fourteen years, and other men at the same time were subalterns for seventeen and eighteen years. The most important sections of his remarks, however, were certainly those, which referred to the modern developments of warfare, particularly as they affected officers of the Artillery and Engineers. He pointed out that such officers were now afforded a very wide scope in which to exercise their abilities. Cadets, when they joined these branches of the service would have to work as hard still, for they now had aviation, wireless telegraphy, telephonic communication, mechanical transport and many other questions of armament, guns and ammunition, which demanded study. He particularly would like to see a large number of the cadets, whom he had finally inspected, apply themselves to the special study of aviation, wireless telegraphy, inter-unit field telephone development, or mechanical transport. Sir William Nicholson, it must be remembered in this connection, is about to retire from his post of Chief of the General Staff, and from the Army Council, and it is thus evident that these four subjects are at present receiving special attention in the educational division of the General Staff. The speech is also significant in this respect. Probably of equal importance with that first mentioned, viz., aviation is the last named subject, mechanical transport, a great question in which it is quite impossible to foresee at present what developments may ensue. The advice thus given may be accepted as an indication that the development of mechanical transport is to revert to the Royal Engineers. Had this not been so, any reference to the subject by the Chief of the General Staff before an assemblage of Woolwich cadets would have been pointless and superfluous.

The following Press Note is published :—His Majesty the King-Emperor, on leaving India, has been graciously pleased to confer the title "Royal" upon the Institute of Science now being built with the funds most generously provided by Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and Sir Vasanji T. Mulji, Kt.

The current number of the "Bombay Government Gazette" contains an official notification of the approval by Government of the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road street scheme.

During the week ended January 16th, 358 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse, for shipment to China. During the same week 246 chests were imported from Indore.

Mr. J. H. Parks gave an address on the formation of a jute mill combine at a Chamber of Commerce meeting at Calcutta on Wednesday. His discourse was chiefly devoted to showing the advantages to all concerned by a similar combination of other industries. A committee was appointed at the end of the proceedings to go into practical side of the question.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

ROYALITY.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Queen Alexandra had daily in charge of the royal children during the absence of their parents, and has been to considerable pains to keep them entertained. On Christmas day, after the royal children had received their gifts, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria drove to church in a closed carriage. In the porch they were welcomed by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Prince George, who had walked across from York Cottage. Queen Alexandra's favourite Christmas hymns, "O come, all ye faithful," and "Hark! the herald-angels sing" were sung. The Prince of Wales apparently forgot about the collection, for during the service he left the church, and, beckoning to a police officer, borrowed some money from him, telling him not to let him forget the loan. In the afternoon all the royal children proceeded to Sandringham House, where there were games round a Christmas tree in the ball-room. Prince George, their Majesties' fourth son, celebrated his ninth birthday December 20, and spent a most enjoyable day. He received many presents, including some that the King and Queen had left behind for him before their departure for India. In the morning Prince George visited Queen Alexandra, at Marlborough House. He stayed to luncheon with her Majesty and Princess Victoria. The Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince Albert were also present. In the afternoon the royal children witnessed the matinee performance of "A Message from Mars" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Prince George occupied the centre seat in the royal box. Prince Albert was in cadet's dress. The visit to the theatre was suggested by Queen Alexandra, and was intended as a birthday treat for her grandchildren. The royal visitors were delighted with Mr. Charles Hawtrey's amusing attempts to rid himself of the messenger from Mars, and applauded as enthusiastically as the other young people in the audience.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas came to London with invigorating sunshine and a touch of winter wind. The memory of the night's rain was swept away with pleasant suddenness, and hundreds of thousands of people were abroad enjoying the finest out-of-doors day of the winter. Country dwellers awoke to hear the birds in the garden twittering, certain of the coming sunshine, and the sharpness in the air had its own message. In London there was an eager air, the streets were clean and dry under the sun, and the countless pilgrims of the day went briskly to the shrines of the household gods. Thousands were out driving, walking, or motoring. The parks and the roads leading from London were thronged. Many people motored to see friends in the country; many other decided for Brighton or some other accessible seaside place, and went off by train. But these travellers, numerous as they were, made up but a small proportion of those who were to enjoy their Christmas in town with their families or with their friends. A record is being created this year in the number of people who are leaving London, in quest of a wintry Christmas. Every Continental train is daily crowded with passengers. More people than ever spent Christmas among the snows. After a short thaw, Christmas Day brought a welcome present in the form of a heavy snowfall and a lower temperature. The day was celebrated everywhere in old-fashioned English style, with English games and dances and the usual English dainties. At Grindelwald, the curling and skating rinks were all open and the Church toboggan run in use. A new sport has made its appearance here this year. It was introduced by a native, whose example has been followed by numerous visitors. A wooden toboggan in the form of a cycle is used, with a single runner in place of wheels. On this unsteady mount the sportsman rides down the toboggan run.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

With the close of the year comes the announcement of an engagement that will cause the greatest interest in the social world. It is between Lord Howard de Walden and Miss Margherita Van Raalte, the elder daughter of Mrs. Charles Van Raalte and the late Mr. Charles Van Raalte. The engagement actully occurred on Christmas Day, and at Brownsea Island, where Lord Howard de Walden is included in the house party now being entertained by Mrs. Charles Van Raalte, and it is said that the marriage will take place at an early date. Miss Van Raalte, is a charming and beautiful girl and quite young and is a great favourite in society. During the past season she assisted her mother in entertaining at 47, Grosvenor-square where she and her sister and brother reside with their mother, the greater part of the year. Lord Howard de Walden will be thirty-two next May, and succeeded his father in the title in 1899. For some years he served with the 10th Hussars, and took part in the South African campaign, shortly afterwards retiring from the Army. He then purchased Sefton House, Belgrave-Square, from Lord Sefton, and changed the name to Seaford House after his second barony. Here he carried out many alterations and improvements the most noticeable being the erection of a superb green marble staircase which cost a very large sum of money. Lord Howard de Walden is quite an authority on armour, and possesses one of the finest libraries on armour, fencing, and swordsmanship outside the British Museum. He knows a good deal about hawking and falconry, and at Audley End, Saffron Walden, a place he is now renting from Lord Braybrooke, he frequently indulges in the pastime of hawking and has several well-trained birds. He is also well known in the racing world, and is the owner of a large stud of racehorses. He possesses a large steam yacht in which he occasionally takes excursions to various places of interest, is a well-read man, and dabbles in poetry, music, and play-writing. Lord Howard de Walden is one of the wealthiest Peers in the kingdom, and owns extensive property in London, which came to him from the late Lady Ossulston. His mother died, it may be remembered, very suddenly on the Riviera last spring. Some years previously she had married Lord Ludlow, and with her husband lived at a house in Portland-place when in London, and at Bourton Hill, near Tewkesbury, during the hunting season.

NO WORRIES.

"'No worries allowed' will be, as usual, my motto for the New Year. I am determined to make a valiant attempt to repeat the successes of past years, conducted with these golden words as a guide. "To be healthy, both mentally and physically, shall be my aim. I will do all that lies in my power to make others healthy also, and as regards my own entourage I shall go a long way towards accomplishing my desire if, in my own case, I keep strictly to the letter of my motto." Many women behave as though they thought their own well-being the last that should be considered in the family circle. They spend their energy—yes, even their most precious vital force—in unselfish endeavours for others. "Without thinking of the consequences they set aside what is good for themselves and give their very lives to those about them, until the inevitable breakdown arrives, and into the abyss of suffering they fall, dragging down many others with them. My view of a woman's duty is different. She it is who should and does set the barometer of her household. Should she abandon herself to the life of blind slavery to others' interests which implies ceaseless self-effacement and endless anxiety, those who are about her will become inveterate trouble-seekers also. On the contrary, let her contrive to keep her balance and her health and all will go as merry as a marriage bell. Work will be done cheerfully, recreation will be enjoyed sanely. Emergencies will be met with common-sense remedies; catastrophes will be regarded as evils that it is necessary to make the very best of, and to cure if possible. I never have a headache and seldom get a cold. Other ills do not afflict me. I am neither neurotic, neuralgic, nor rheumatic. I do not easily tire. My reserve force, upon which I am obliged to draw fairly frequently, answers to the demands I make. I am sending these few words of good advice, as they were given to me, personally I am assured that it is all a matter of temperament, if of an easy going nature, life goes easily—not otherwise."

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE?

Exactly what is the legal position of a woman who smokes cigarettes is to be determined by the Chicago courts, before which Miss Katherine Scott has begun a suit for £5,000 for breach of promise on the part of Colonel Harry Sefton, a theatre-owner, who broke his engagement when he learned that his fiancee occasionally soothed her nerves with nicotine. American women are divided in opinoin whether Miss Scott should win, and the case brings to a head, a question which has been agitating American feminity for several years. The question started when a New York policeman arrested a woman for smoking a cigarette in a motor-car as he was driving through the streets. This attempt at discipline on the part of the policeman failed, and then women began to smoke in restaurants, the proprietor of which banded together and agreed not to allow the practice. In only one fashionable restaurant in New York, can women enjoy cigarettes with coffee, but it is significant that this is always the most crowded. City tobacconists say that there has recently developed an extensive trade in cigarettes for women, who order large lots at a time to be delivered at their residences. Many American women say that they contracted the habit whilst visiting in England, where, they declare, feminine smokers are so frequent in restaurants and at country house parties that they do not cause any more comment than mere smokers.

WOMAN'S FIGURE CHANGING.

The criticisms which have been passed on the masculine figure of the hockey girl may well be applied to modern woman as a sex, for sculptors, artists, and even costume makers declare that a new type of woman has arisen. Mr. Louis Potter, the well-known American sculptor, recently give it as his opinion that the changes in the female form have been so great that woman does not now in any way resemble the Greek type, and consequently is having a very great influence in modern art. It is seriously suggested that the next generation, or perhaps the one after that, may be a race of women devoid of grace and beauty. An A.R.A. who was appealed to by a representative candidly stated that the prevailing type of woman at present was useless as an artist's model. "The Greek-woman," he said, "was symmetrically developed, but the athletic woman of to-day is not. It is the outcome of woman's outdoor life combined with athleticism which is responsible for changing her figure. There is not the slightest similarity between the modern English woman and her ancient Greek sister. The strong gymnastic training which schoolgirls go through to-day is not a thing of beauty according to our ideas of art. The now figure is full of knotty bunches of muscles instead of soft, fleshy curves, and though this muscular development is beautiful in man, it is not so in woman. The shoulders of a woman are much broader to-day than ever they were, and her running and swimming exercises have left her with an enlarged waist and no fat on her bones. It may be that the coming race of woman will be a happy combination of the athletic and the drawing-room type, for it is questionable if the present type will endure. Many artists copy their models exactly, and there are others who create; it is the latter creation which is almost always regarded as the more beautiful. There are very few figures to-day to compare with the Venus de Milo. To the artist the over-developed woman is an atrocity in the æsthetic sense."

DISAPPEARING GREEK TYPE.

Mr. Frank Brungwyn gave it as his opinion that the Greek type of feminine beauty had "gone out" in art long ago. He questioned whether the English art devotee cared for the Greek type. "Different countries have different types" he said "and it is still possible to get models who are perfectly developed. The best models are generally women who have done a lot of hard work, but it is certain that the modern figure is not like the ancient Greek in form." "The unfortunate thing about the average woman" explained a costume designer, "is that when the average woman goes in for physical culture, she loses sight of the object of the training and overtrains herself. By associating with men in business she gradually assumes their tricks and habits. The old type of beauty was the result of careful study of every line of the figure and not the careless one-sided development in vogue to-day. In designing human figures I have often been struck with the similarity to-day between men and women, so that it is impossible to be true to models. The result is that artists and sculptors now have to rely more on their creative faculty, for no athletic girl could pose as Venus or Psyche. The models employed by artists in England, and especially in London, are not in any sense athletic. They are of a particular type, and as they depart from that so does their chance of employment diminish."

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 13 was 805, giving a death-rate of 42.80 per annum per thousand as against 34.39 the corresponding period of last year, and 33.23 the average over the past five years. This total includes 24 imported cases so that the total mortality is reduced to 74 giving a death-rate of 41.53. Of the total number 83 died from fevers; 7, plague; 11, small-pox; 9, measles; 44, cholera; 2, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 217, affections of the respiratory organs; 65, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 40. still-born; 116, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 38; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 424; Hindu low caste, 100; Musalman, 153; Parsee, 14; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 1; European, 5. The total number of births was 452 as against 380 for the corresponding period of last year, and 400 the average over the past five years.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

RECEPTION BY CHIEFS AT PORT SUDAN.

Review of Regiments of Camelry.

THE CALL AT MALTA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SUDAN, JAN. 18.

H. M. S. "Medina" arrived here yesterday morning. Their Majesties were received by Lord Kitchener and Sir Reginald Wingate. On landing, they were received by a picturesque assemblage of native chiefs, including followers of the late Mahdi, who all paid homage.

Replying to the address, the King referred with satisfaction to the contentment of his loyal subjects in the Indian Empire. His Majesty dwelt on the gallant deeds of the British and Egyptians in the past in the Sudan, and hoped that the record of thirteen years' administration proved that the aim of the Government was to develop resources and bring peace and prosperity to the Sudan.

Their Majesties then took train to Sinkat, where they reviewed 3,500 camel troops, and witnessed native dances. They returned in the evening and sailed for Suez.

ROME, JAN. 17.

It is announced that an Italian squadron will meet King George at Malta.

TOULON, JAN. 17.

A Dreadnought will be added to the French Squadron, which is to meet King George at Malta. The Squadron will also include several battleships, cruisers and torpedo-boats.

ANGLO-INDIAN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 18.

The following reply has been received to the joint Anglo-Indian address signed by the Presidents of all Associations, and presented to Their Majesties :—

"The King-Emperor commands that a cordial expression of thanks, in his own name and that of the Queen-Empress, may be conveyed to the signatories of the address for their loyal assurance of homage and devotion. Their Imperial Majesties feel sure that should the occasion unhappily arise the community would render service as courageous and loyal as their forefathers did in former days."

MR. CHURCHILL'S BELFAST MEETING.

A Remarkable Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liberals regard the attitude of the Ulster Council as bluff, but they consider that it is likely to stir up passions in Belfast, and to be productive of a most grave situation. They declare that any violence offered to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond will simply assure the immediate passage of Home Rule.

The Unionist papers urge the abandonment of the invitation to Mr. Churchill, who, however, is described as being inflexibly resolved to speak.

The *Morning Post* hopes that the Council will reconsider its attitude, and says it would be wiser if the Orangemen guaranteed Mr. Churchill safe conduct.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that the Radicals will recognise that Ulster is in dead earnest.

The *Standard* says this is the inevitable response to the insolent challenge of the Liberals.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Many Unionists deprecate interference with free speech in Belfast. The Ulstermen say they will not object to Messrs. Churchill and Redmond speaking in Belfast, but they will not allow a meeting to be held in the historic Ulster Hall, which, though it is the property of the Municipality, is situated in the heart of the Unionist quarter and possesses especial political associations.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

The "Carthage" Incident.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 17.

France has notified Italy that she reserves liberty of action with regard to the seizure of the liner "Carthage". Law experts are now considering the matter.

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Red Crescent Society, it was resolved that in view of the obstacles thrown by Italians in the way of the Red Crescent Society in its humanitarian work of affording relief to Moslem victims of war, in defiance of international law and the principles of humanity and religion, the Society should abandon the idea of sending a body of qualified young men from India, Burma and Ceylon to Tripoli, and that a medical mission for Tripoli should be immediately organised in England. The Society has already transmitted funds to the Right Honourable Syed Amer Ali for the above purpose, and invites the attention of its branches in Burma, Ceylon, etc., to this following communication passed between Indian Red Crescent Society and the Government :—

The following letter was sent from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary, Indian Red Crescent Society, on 22nd December :—"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 24th November, 1911, in which you enquire whether the action of British Indian subjects going to Turkey with a view to assist the Ottoman Red Crescent Society in its humanitarian object of affording relief to the sufferers in the war would be considered a breach of infringement of the condition of neutrality under terms of the Royal Proclamation, dated 3rd October, 1911, and would render them liable to punishment. In reply, I am to say that such action on the part of one possessing necessary professional qualifications would not be regarded as an infringement of neutrality. Otherwise it would be liable to misconstruction, and an unqualified person might find it difficult to establish "bona fides" of his action."

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Favourable Prospects of Peace

ANOTHER MANCHU MASSACRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18.

Tong-Shao-Yi has received a telegram from Peking, stating that the Imperial Princes are unanimously in favour of the acceptance of the Republican terms. It is believed that negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement are nearing completion.

PEKING, JAN. 18.

An officer and a soldier have died of wounds received in the bomb outrage. Forty persons have been arrested.

PEKING, JAN. 18.

The Sowerby Relief Mission has returned. It found the provinces of Shensi, Shansi and Honan in a state of anarchy. The outlaws and revolutionaries could not be distinguished from the Imperialists, who were equally lawless.

Towns and villages were deserted and the people were hiding in caves in the mountains.

The gates of Sian-Fu were closed for four days, while the mobs murdered ten thousand Manchus.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Troops to Raise the Siege at Sefru.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

French and Moorish forces have been despatched to raise the siege of Sefru.

Sharp fighting took place on the 15th and 16th instant, with the rebellious tribesmen, who however fled in disorder, abandoning their camp, and leaving many dead. The French had six wounded.

THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

Rumours of Resignation of Regent.

TEHERAN, JAN. 17.

As the Regent has not attended the Palace for some days past, rumours are current that he has determined to resign. It is even stated that the Government offered the Regency to the ex-President of the Mejlis, but that he declined.

COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18.

Following the Conference between Mr. Kern, Chairman of the Cotton Bills of Lading Conference, Mr. Simpson, Manager of the Bank of Liverpool, and a committee of English bankers, with local bankers, with regard to the cotton bills-of-lading controversy, it was learned that the more important banking interests did not show a disposition to make farther concessions to foreigners, although, after the meeting, a statement was issued saying that the Bank and Exchange views tended in no small degree to the removal of misapprehensions, which have long been hampering the settlement of this vexed question.

COTTON SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The mens' acceptance of the cotton settlement is confidently expected. The feeling in Lancashire is most optimistic.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The increase in the capital of the Hamburg-Amerika Line is due to the expansion of business, and developments arising out of the Panama Canal.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, JAN. 18.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* states that the new Third High-Seas Fleet will consist of eight ships, including two battleships already in commission.

THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

Dissolution Agreed upon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 18.

The Senate has agreed to the dissolution of the Chamber.

DEATH OF A LAHORE ADVOCATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 18.

The death occurred to-day at 1-30 p. m. of Rai Bahadur Lal Chand, Advocate of the Punjab Chief Court. The deceased was the recognised leader of the Vakils Bar in the Punjab and some years ago acted as an additional Judge of the Chief Court. He was one of the founders of the Punjab Hindu Sabha and presided at its last session at Amritsar. He was also president of the Managing Committee of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Lahore. He was also President of the first Punjab Provincial Conference, but in later years he stood wholeheartedly for the Hindu Sabha movement. He was a prominent supporter of the University Scheme. He was aged about sixty at the time of his death. He succumbed to Bright's disease from which he was suffering for some time.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Viceroy will proceed to Lucknow for about a fortnight on February 9.

GALE IN HOME WATERS.

Two Steamers Wrecked.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 17.

A south-easterly gale has caused many fatalities recently, and much damage has also been done to harbour works and shipping.

A German steamer was wrecked on the Goodwins and the Ramsgate lifeboat effected gallant and timely rescues. A large steamer was also seen to founder head first at Peterhead, and it is believed that all on board are lost.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Snowstorms have occurred in the provinces in England and Scotland.

A mail train was snowed up for five hours at Dalwhinnie, and the railways in Wales are blocked.

LATER.

The steamer "Wistowhall" was wrecked this morning off Bullers-of-Buchan, Aberdeenshire. A crew of thirty-seven, chiefly lascars, were drowned.

CIRCUS MANAGER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

S.O. Abel, Manager of the Hippodrome Circus, was tried to-day before the Western Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, on a charge, at the instance of Mr. Elotre, dealer in wild animals, of criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of the tigress named "Minnie" for which complainant had on November 23rd. paid Rs. 1,000. The complainant said that accused agreed to sell the tigress for that sum, while seated at the dinner table in the Royal Hotel and Paxton came in and was asked to witness the payment of the money. Witness paid Abel in the presence of the other Rs. 1,000 in notes of Rs. 100 each. The tigress had to be delivered on November 26th. The tigress was not delivered, but the defendant offered to refund Rs. 1,000. About December 1st he sent a lawyer's letter to defendant. He got no reply and on December 5th a case in the Small Cause Court was filed for Rs. 1,000 and damages. The complainant got an order for attachment before judgment. On December 11th the tigress was put aboard the "Herefordshire." The complainant got an order to attach, but attachment did not take place. The tigress went off to Colombo. Some evidence was recorded and the hearing was adjourned,

BURYING A GIRL ALIVE.

Accused Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The Allahabad High Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Raghunandan by the Sessions Judge of Mirzapur for the murder of a Hindu girl under peculiar circumstances. It appears that the deceased was gathering firewood with other girls in the forest when the prisoner after driving off others knocked the deceased and took her up under his arm screaming to a pit which he had been digging. He put down the girl in the pit and called out three times "Hail Mahabir, hail Black Goddess." He took two stones and threw one on her back and one on her head as she was in the pit. On getting information her mother, with some other person, went to the place and found the appellant pressing down the earth with his feet. As they all approached he advanced towards them with a stick over his shoulders calling out very loud "Hail Black Goddess, Hail Bindachal, Hail Mahabir." He raised the stick in his hand and moved to and fro calling out, "This is my sacred place; don't approach." The accused was then arrested. He seemed to be insane then, but when kept under observation was found thoroughly aware of all that he was doing and was tried and sentenced to death.

TROPHIES OF THE KING'S SHOOT.

Sent to Taxidermists of Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 18.

The trophies of the King's shoot in Nepaul have arrived at Mysore in 39 cases in charge of Mr. C. Theobold of Theobold Brothers, Taxidermists, who was specially employed on the field to preserve his skins and masks and he is satisfied that curing and mounting will be a success. Before the camp broke up the King presented him personally with a gold scarf pin set with diamonds and complimented him on the success of the camp work. The list includes 39 tigers, 4 bears and several rhinos all of which have arrived in excellent condition.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 13th January increased by 1,796 deaths as compared with the previous week. In the presidency of Bombay and the province of Bengal there were 184 and 503 more fatal cases and deaths. In the other provinces the deaths were:—Madras 490, the United Provinces 3,282, the Punjab 170, Burma 60, the Central Provinces 636, Mysore 394, Hyderabad 2,233 and Central India 572.

A MUKHTAIRKAR CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

The Sessions Judge of Sukkur, Larkana, delivered judgment yesterday in the case against Ramchand Pitambardas, late Mukhtairker of Kandhkote, in Upper Sind, Frontier District, now under suspension on charges of receiving bribes from three zamindars in consideration of his having underestimated their crops which resulted in wrongful remission of Government revenue. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of rupees 2,500.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

Rangoon Press Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

Regarding the article in the *Englishman* yesterday, relating to the separation of Burma from India the *Rangoon Gazette* says: "The present does not seem to be a likely time at which the question should arise. The Government of India has entailed upon it risks and labours of magnitude in connection with the transference of the Capital and the reconstitution of Bengal. It would be strange if they took upon themselves at present, without being impelled to it by any outside pressure, the additional step which would entail great political discussion indeed, and difference of opinion, to say nothing of the fact that the separation of Burma would be a very serious financial loss to India. Burma's net contribution to the Indian Exchequer last year was Rs. 4,75,83,000. With a loss of opium revenue and the recurring new grant of fifty lakhs a year to education, India cannot afford to lose a rupee of revenue which she can possibly retain.

The question of a Governor for Burma is altogether a different matter, so different that it seems strange that it should have been discussed at the same time as the proposal to separate Burma from India. Altogether, the idea of a Governor is not one which should recommend itself as a probable subject for speculation by the Government of India. It would be very satisfactory indeed to find that the Government of India was considering the hard case of Burma, with a view to remedying its grievances, but reading between the lines of the *Englishman's* article, with its references to the views of Sir Thirkell White, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to the movement recently set on foot in England for separation, to the consensus of Burmese opinion in favour of separate administration for Burma with a Governor of its own Civil Service and to Burmese wanting their own University, it is possible to think that the *Englishman* is mistaken regarding its reasons for believing that the question of separating Burma from India is under consideration in responsible quarters."

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The statement in a Calcutta paper that the question of the separation of Burma from India is under consideration and that information is being collected which may form subject of a despatch to the Secretary of State is absolutely without foundation."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Bills and Interpellations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The Select Committee on the Cooperative Credit Societies Bill practically completed their labour and the Select Committees on the Lunacy Bill, Post Office Bill and Stamp Bill will meet next week. The Select Committees on the Life Assurance Bill and Provident Societies Bill will meet by the 8th of February.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson will present his Financial Statement on 1st March and the Legislative Council will go into Committee from 7th for its discussion. The final Budget will be presented on the 22nd and discussion will take place on the 15th.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar has given notice of a series of questions for the next meeting of the Legislative Council regarding Lord Inchape's Railway Commission, and requesting the publication of the correspondence which has passed between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject. He has also intimated his intention to move the following resolution :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the programme of railway construction laying down the projects which deserve to be carried out and the order in which they should be carried out should from time to time be determined by this Council, that the allotments every year towards the construction of the different sanctioned lines and to repairs, renewals and improvements should be drawn up by the Railway Board in consultation with a Standing Committee of this Council consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials and laid before this Council for information and discussion before the same is embodied in the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale also intends to move a resolution on the subject of Lord Inchape's Commission.

RANGOON TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

The conductors of the Electric Tramway Company are on strike this morning. It is alleged that their grievances are in connection with the heavy fines, which, they say, are imposed on them for trivial offences.

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

The number of conductors, who went on strike was only one hundred and twenty, all of whom were forthwith discharged. The action of the strikers did not affect the Company, for every thing to-day went off quietly. Last night anticipating trouble the police took every precaution to prevent any disturbance taking place.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 18.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 17th that the weather is still too cloudy and misty for surveying and signalling operations. A convoy with rations for the Dihong Exploration Party has gone to Komsing.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the homeward mails of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 2-30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE foundation-stone laying ceremony for the re-building of the Begampura Masjid, at a cost of about 40,000 rupees, was performed by his Holiness Sardar Sayadna Abdula Badruddin, High Priest of the Bohras, at Surat, yesterday morning, when all leading Bohras were present.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

ISLANDS OF ENCHANTMENT by Florence Coombe (Macmillan).—Mrs. Coombe's voyages have been made in the "Southern Cross," the steam yacht which does the work of the Church of England mission in Melanesia, and if anybody believes that English Church missions are made up of resolute people who go about ramming Bibles down the throats of niggers he will revise his opinion if he reads this most interesting and well-written book. Mrs. Coombe has the greatest sympathy with the customs and superstitions, often beautiful and poetic, of the island people. But we may well speculate upon just what shape a Judaic and Latin religion takes behind these faces, some very alert and intelligent, others heavy and crinkled as if they suffered from continual headache, all steeped in a mythology which has come down from the night of ages. To show the difficulty let us take, pell-mell, some of the things recorded by Mrs. Coombe.

DEATH FOLLOWED BY MURDER.—In these islands the avenging of blood by the dead man's relations is still practised as inexorably as it used to be in Corsica. Nay, more—the death of anyone of importance is almost certain to be followed by a murder, the notion being that hardly anyone dies, save by violence, unless a spell is cast upon him. Mrs. Coombe tells of a convert of chieftain's rank who, having been accidentally shot, did his utmost in a great Christian spirit to persuade his people not to slay the man who had shot him. But persuasion would have been of no avail if the convert, before he died, had not gone through some heathen ritual which made the marked man safe. In some of the islands, if a man dies, suspicion lacking anything definite, attaches first of all to the wife. Cannibal villages are found in the New Hebrides. Mrs. Coombe visited one of these. The raiment of the inhabitants was often only a necklace of human teeth. She and her party were received kindly and their hands shaken at parting, though, as she puts it, one had the odd sensation that they would much sooner at your hand than shake it. The language difficulty is enormous, for each island speaks rather a different language than a different dialect. A state of war, or at least of hostility, between them is general though in some districts where most have been baptised fighting is said to be at an end. Strange worships prevail; in one place the alligator, in another the shark, and mana, a form of magnetism, may be in the dry bone of a dead chief, or a pebble. The way to poison an arrow is to leave it stuck in a dead body for several days. In some islands teeth are money; in others, pigs.

Wizards abound; especially as big flies they appear There is a story of a great chief who was haunted by a most strong wizard, and the wizard took the shape of a spark of fire. The chief in his woe consulted with one whom he thought his friend, the wisest man in those parts. Now this was a bad man, his rival, who wanted to be chief himself, and it was he who had put it into the chief's head that the wizard lurked, in the spark of fire. So this bad man, in his guile, said to the haunted chief: "Better send your soul out to the Garden of Ghosts than live in the spell of a wizard." So the chief went away, and closed the door of his house, and hanged himself. Then the bad man ruled in his stead, and made large offerings in memory of the old chief. In the annals of the Italian Renaissance you will hardly find anything to beat that. We wish we had space to say more about this book, which has caught the enchantment of the islands. Here is a book to bring sunshine to our winter days and to pass long fireside evenings. It is full of terrible and wonderful stories, startling to such stay-at-home wits as derive their ideas of human nature from polite comedies and novels. Even to turn over the book for the sake of the photographs is worth while. Only the spirits of the old conquistadors, or of Marco Polo, that formidable navigator, who in whatever region of the air they are now taking their well-earned rest must dream enviously of Guadalcanar, where the ghost-realm is that receives the souls of the dead, will look stormily at Mrs. Coombe.

ADVENTURES IN SEARCH OF A LIVING by Vaquero (Bale, Sons and Danielson)—It is surprising how much can be accomplished by a combination of pluck and sense of humour. "Va-quero" was a penniless medical man with a fondness for travel which his purse did not allow him to cultivate. So he took his courage in both hands, crossed the Atlantic to New Orleans, and thence commenced several years of wandering, visiting out-of-the-way villages in Mexico, and gradually working his way along till eventually he explored the western coast of South America, right down to the extreme south of Chile. He certainly encountered some hard times, but always won through in the end and one puts his narrative down with the feeling that one would like to make the personal acquaintanceship of the author, who, to use a colloquialism, must be a thorough "good chap." The book is excellently illustrated with original photographs.

A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE by Corra Harris (Constable) Miss Corra Harris gives us a wonderful view of the work of the American Methodist minister on circuit duty. We are chiefly concerned with one particular minister and his wife, two itinerants, and it is the latter who records her experiences. She has fortunately the saving grace of humour to help her along a somewhat uncongenial path. She takes us to amazing revivalist meetings and we hear extraordinary public confessions, one of the most curious being the following: "'Brother Thompson, you know, all of you know, I try to be a good man. But the flesh is weak. I git tempted and fall into sin before I know it. I'm suffering remorse now beca'se I set my old dominique hen twice and cheated her into hatchin' two broods of chickens without givin' her a day's rest between settin's! My remorse is worse beca'se a man can't apologise to a hen or make restitution!" We agree with her when she says "They make an awful business of being good." She gives us a clever sketch of her husband, "Brother William"; we can almost see the godly man who was "more at home in the Psalms than in his own house," whose "greatest limitation as a minister was his firm conviction that the world was a drawback to Heaven," but whose spirit was never daunted and who had the dignity and faith of the prophets of old. To be a member of a church "which forbids nearly every form of amusement that cannot be taken at a Sunday school picnic or church festival" must be awful indeed, but the simplicity and reality of its childlike faith compel admiration, and our minister's wife, even after her husband's death, when she is free to go back to the world "to live a trifle less perpendicularly" finds that the old faith for which she and her husband worked for thirty years still claims her and she returns to the fold after a short time in New York, where she went to gratify a "homesickness for the world and the things of the world."

An interesting work is about to be published by Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner and Co. Ltd., from the pen of the late Arthur Lillie, who died so recently as November last. The late author who spent many years of his life in India has written largely on "Buddha and the influence of Buddha on Christianity." The new work is entitled "Rama and Homer," and in it the author seeks to trace out the many and remarkable similitudes which exist in the Illiad and the Odyssey and Ramayana the epic of Hindustan, and is likely to attract considerable attention and arouse much discussion amongst the learned.

Mr. John Long has, for many years, made it a speciality to bring out the first new novels in each year and this policy he will pursue in 1912. The following are some of the more important to be issued in the early part of January :—"Dangerous Dorothy", by Curtis York; "Austin's Career", by Violet Tweedale; "Sam Briggs: His Book", by Richard Marsh; "A glorious lie", by Dorothea Gerard; "A fool to fame", by J. E. Harold Terry; "A change of sex" by Charles Kinross; "The Last Stronghold", by Ellen Ada Smith and "The secret Tontine" by R. Murray Gilchrist.

Announcement of the first books of 1912 begin to pour in before the bells have sounded the requiem of 1911. Among the most important legal works of the New Year will be an exhaustive study of the new Law of Copyright, which Messrs. Butterworth and Co. have in active preparation. The author is Mr. L. C. F. Oldfield, of the Inner Temple, a familiar figure upon the South-Eastern Circuit. The whole aspect of copyright has been much affected by the new bill of 1911, and Mr. Oldfield's treatise will be the first to deal with the situation. Every branch of the law is fully codified in his volume, and every section of the statute carefully annotated. The author points out that under this Act copyright at Common Law is abolished, and can only exist under the Act itself; formalities in connection with registration are done away with and the term of copyright is entirely altered. Mr. Oldfield considers all these points, not only from the point of view of copyright in Great Britain, but also in the Colonies, the United States of America, and all countries subscribing to the Berne Convention. His exhaustive study should prove of great value to all who are concerned with literary property in any form whatever.

It was during last January that the reading world was electrified by the extraordinary talent of Madame Marguerite Audoux, whose "Marie Claire" was described by Mr. Arnold Bennett as a "divine accident." Since then no information has been obtainable as to Madame Audoux literary plans for the future, but news now reaches us from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who, it will be remembered, were the first English publishers to recognise the artistic and commercial possibilities of "Marie Claire." The new book by this author is, it appears, nearly ready. It will consist of a collection of short stories or studies, entitled 'Valserine," and the English version will be by Mr. John N. Raphael, the translator of "Marie Claire." So exquisite is the original French of this new book, that Messrs. Chapman and Hall are contemplating the idea of printing both French and English versions together, in order that those who like the delicacies of the original preserved may have them at their command.

Early in the New Year the Oxford University Press will publish a new conveniently small edition of the Vulgate New Testament. The text is closely modelled upon that of the great Oxford edition of the Vulgate edited by Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, and Professor H. J. White who is responsible for this less elaborate recension. The annotations of the earlier edition have been subjected to a process of selection and there are marginal references chosen from fuller New Testaments recently published by the University Presses. The system of paragraphs has been adopted from the Revised Version of 1881, and the work is set forth at the joint expense of the delegates of the Clarendon Press and of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. Stanley Paul is about to publish a series of books, compiled by Mr. E. W. Cole, the well-known Melbourne bookseller, who is an enthusiast in the cause of international federation. The first of these works will be a collection of prize essays by fifty Australian writers on the "Federation of the World," and this will be followed by two humorous books, called respectively "Sugar Round the Pill" and "Cole's Intellect Sharpener." The first, named is described as "a cyclopaedia of Fib, Fact, and Fun," containing 1,500 amusing stories and anecdotes. "Cole's Intellect Sharpener" is a medley of games, epigrams, jests, and comic tales, which is said to be designed "as an antidote to racial bitterness."

IRRIGATION IN PUNJAB.

A New Dam near Nimmal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 18.

In the vicinity of Nimmal, a small village on the Salt Range in the Mianwali District, a dam is in process of construction across the narrow gorge through which runs a simple perrennial stream of water. The dam, when completed, will be 150 feet high and will impound a mass of water sufficient to form a lake about five square miles in extent. This water when collected, will be utilised to irrigate plains extending from the foot of the Salt Range to Musakhel down towards Mianwali. The foundations of dam has been satisfactorily completed and the work of filling up the gorge is being actively pushed. This will probably be the forerunner of other storage projects in the Punjab in all of which Sir Louis Dane has displayed a keen personal interest.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

At the High Court to-day in the Dacca Conspiracy Case Mr. Dass, on behalf of the appellants, placed before their Lordships all the evidence which showed the existence of a panic at Dacca. These consisted of cases of oppression and outrage by Mahomedans on Hindus. Referring to documentary evidence on this point, Counsel drew their Lordships' attention to a letter written by one of the prosecution witnesses to Rajani who was acquitted. This letter showed that the suggestion of the prosecution that existence of panic was an afterthought had no basis, for the letter was written long before this case was instituted.

Mr. Garth questioned the admissibility of this letter as it was used against an accused who was acquitted and was not now before Court.

Their Lordships thought that it was no evidence.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., to act as First Grade Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, during the deputation of Mr. F. R. Percival, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., Superintendent of Matheran to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot M.D., I. M. S., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from the 22nd January.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy to act as Superintendent of Police, Larkana, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Gordon or pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to be Assistant Superintendent of Police Sind.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Broach, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 13th January, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Bengal, with effect from the 4th December.

Mr. R. W. Inder to be Divisional Forest Officer Central Thana.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. J.S., Collet, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. J. Terry to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. J. E. P. Curry, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins or pending further orders.

The Reverend R. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, was appointed to do duty as Chaplain of Mahableshwar 'cum' Satara as a temporary measure in addition to his duties at the Presidency.

Mr. G. Anderson, Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 15th January.

Mr. P. E. Percival, Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I. C. S., or pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 29th December.

Captain E. B. Gordon, Magistrate, First Class, Camp Deolali, Nasik District, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Camp Deolali Sub-Division.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Walter H. Schuls as Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has been confirmed.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL. B., to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex officio Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations vice Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., appointed to act as First Grade Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, or pending further orders.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA FETED.

Entertainment to Bombay's Sheriff.

THE garden party arranged in honour of Sir Shapurji Broacha, was held with considerable success in the grounds of the Exhibition of Old Bombay yesterday afternoon. The many friends of Sir Shapurji had unanimously expressed a desire that in recognition of the knighthood, which His Imperial Majesty had recently conferred upon him, of his distinguished conduct in the office of Sheriff, and of his able work as chairman of the Organising Committee of the Exhibition of Old Bombay some entertainment should be given in his honour, and appropriately enough in the grounds of the Exhibition, where his latest labours had met with such fortunate results, a function was given in the southern part of the grounds of Clubland. It was attended by their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, by the members of His Excellency's Executive Council and by the most prominent citizens, official and non-official in Bombay.

The number of the guests which attended the party was very large, and they assembled in a portion of the picturesque grounds, of which the borders had been specially decorated with Royal emblems and other appropriate designs. After dusk, there was the additional decoration of the pretty illumination, which customarily brightens this portion of the exhibition area.

The guests assembled during music from the band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., motored to Clubland, where a large number of guests had already assembled.

Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Chanbal, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. and Lady Chandavarkar, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir H. B. E. Procter, Sir Dinshah M. Petit, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. and Lady Mehta, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Mr. Stanley Reed; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. H. L. Kavle, Dr. Yeswantrao Gidhe, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Owen Dunn, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. N. F. Paton, Principal and Mrs. Muller, Colonel Collie, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Sir J. Begbie, Sir Vussonji T. Moolji, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy, Mr. R. D. Sethna, and others.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, addressing the assembly said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am called upon to play a very pleasant part in this great gathering, and I feel it an honour to have been asked to take a part in this interesting civic gathering. When, at the end of 1910, Mr. Shapurji Broacha was appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay, it was universally recognized that a better selection could not have been made, and it is always a keen satisfaction to me when the action of Government in such matters meets with general approval. It may be said with truth that the old office of Sheriff of Bombay has been shorn of some of its previous attributes, which we read of in the old histories. Yet it retains real importance in the full life of our great city. We look to our Sheriff to represent us as worthily on all occasions, to give expression to the wishes of the people, when any public need arises, to help forward the many good causes in which we are interested, and to set an example of the high ideals of good citizenship. To borrow a slang phrase, this is rather a large order, but you will all agree with me that Sir Shapurji Broacha has proved in every respect a model Sheriff, and has shed new lustre upon a venerable office. (Applause). It fell to his lot to inaugurate the steps necessary to give a worthy civic reception to Their Imperial Majesties. Very wisely he made an early beginning and for this reason and on account of the excellent work and harmonious co-operation of many persons Bombay can congratulate herself upon the results. Their Imperial Majesties most graciously expressed to me their deep appreciation of the warm welcome which they received here, and of their complete satisfaction with all our arrangements. In a wireless message which was despatched from the "Medina" off Aden on Monday, we have been told of the "many regrets" and the "happiest recollections" with which Their Majesties have passed beyond the limits of our Presidency. We rejoice that the Royal visit to India has been such an unqualified success and we know that Their Majesties have touched all hearts by their gracious words and the sympathy which they have shed broadcast throughout this ever-memorable tour. That our common devotion to Their Majesties' thrones and persons may draw us all closer together now and in days to come is what we all desire. We in Bombay have all joined together in welcoming and in bidding farewell to Their Majesties, and to-day we have met in the "unity and concord" which His Majesty's parting words enjoined upon us in order to show our warm regard for our distinguished fellow citizen, who has recently received a well-merited honour from the hands of His Majesty. It is most fitting that this gathering should be held in the grounds of the Exhibition, to the success of which Sir Shapurji Broacha has contributed so much. In this, as in the arrangements for Their Majesties' reception, his time, his purse and his great business ability have been freely employed for the general good. Turning to his private life, probably no one will ever know half the kind acts of Sir Shapurji Broacha in helping needy causes and in succouring distressed individuals. I can only say that time after time I have heard of instances of his broad-minded charity, which have never come to public notice. Bombay is to be congratulated on the possession of such a citizen and he is to be congratulated on the generous and upright career, which has won him universal regard, and of which he may well be proud (Applause). "The wealth of a man," wrote Carlyle, "is in the number of things he loves and blesses, and which he is loved and blessed by." Sir Shapurji Broacha illustrates the truth of this saying, and it is wealth of that kind, which alone is worth attaining. And now I ask you to drink most cordially to the health of Sir Shapurji Broacha."

SIR SHAPURJI'S REPLY.

His Excellency and the assembled company having drunk to the toast, Sir Shapurji Broacha, in replying to the complimentary remarks made by the Governor, said: "I wish I could adequately express my deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency for so many obligations conferred. It is within three months of two years that I was commanded to participate in the hospitality of Government House, the inside of which I had never seen before. The memory of that day shall ever be a cherished possession of mine—of the impressions I brought away of the varied and great intellectual equipment and the goodness of heart of the occupant of the House. I did not know at the time that I had struck a corresponding chord on your Excellency's sympathy. It must have been so, for during that year I was honoured with the nomination to become the First Citizen of Bombay during a most stirring year, a year which will be the richest possession of all Indians for all time. The honour that His Imperial Majesty subsequently conferred upon me is due entirely to your Excellency. Some anonymous correspondent has sent me the text of the recommendation, the reading of which tickled my ears and brought blushes to my cheeks. I cannot but be penetrated to the heart with deep love for the author of the recommendation and for his gracious consort, who helps him in lightening the burden of his great office. Your Excellency's condescension to preside at this great function deepens that love. Your Excellency has spoken most kindly and generously of what I may have done to mitigate the hard lot and to lighten the struggle of

brother suddenly in the prime of youth and health, both our bread winners. Their deaths left my mother with three children on her hands, desolate and forlorn—one the graceless son who now addresses you and two graceful daughters. Although the kindest and most loving of mothers, mine was in some respects a Spartan. Declining all help and shelter of friends and relations, she sold my father's goods and good will and exiled herself from her dear Broach with her children to Bombay. To bring up her children in independence and in education my mother who was the belle of Broach and who had done no hard work went out into domestic service. We all worked hard. They were anti-Velsar water days and we were up between four and five in the winter and three or four in the summer to be first at the wells to scrape some drinking water. Some one, romancing on my life in a Gujarati paper, has stated that many people had seen little Shapur sitting beneath the street lamp studying late into the night. I had no such good luck. We had to earn our food first, Children as we were, I and my sisters had become expert tailors and we were all sitting beneath a small castor oil lamp plying our needle as hard as we could to return in the morning the clothes that we had brought to sew. The only time, I had to study was between the time I left for School and returned from it. During the recesses I studied and played. Somehow by the virtue of always being at the top of the class. I was a tyrant both in the class room and on the play-ground. At the age of 17 I made for my mother a home. During all the time by the grace of God we enjoyed absolutely perfect health in the strictest sense of the word. Proud as I am to look back on those days of poverty and struggle, but of perfect self-help and self-reliance, still I have often cried in secret that those ten years of struggle to my mother had not been. When she died we found in the recesses of her trunk, carefully wrapped up, the last shoes worn by my dead brother watered with the sacred tears of half a century.

"With such a past, one must be a brute not to feel for the struggles and hardships of others. I have harked back to this subject to tell to some people that poverty is no shame, and hard work ennobles a man. That poverty should be no plea for idling until all the bodily and mental resources are exhausted. But that poverty is most contemptible in him who likes to live in idleness on others charity.

RECOGNITION OF AID.

"Your Excellency has praised most kindly my share in the organization of the Royal Reception. I assure your Excellency, my share was limited to the collection of as large a subscription as possible, to reconciling some jarring notes in the Committee, and to improvise that feast for the poor in association with Mr. English and Mr. Rattonsey; also to carry out the programme outlined in your Excellency's speech at the Town Hall. The hard work of organization, the apportionment of the work, the collection and distribution of funds and all the hard labour pertaining to them devolved on Mr. Cadell, which he right well carried out. The decorations and the making of Bombay a thing of beauty was due to the genius of Mr. Wittet. This great side show which has delighted and instructed the people of Bombay and the Presidency is due to Mr. Milne and his friends, among whom I must mention Mr. Webb, who has the genius of Barnum, now absolutely lost in a private banking firm. But your Excellency, what is a most becoming and gracious task for the appreciator of merits is a most difficult task for me the appraised to reply to. One cannot swallow and appropriate all the good things which needs must somewhat be exaggerated at a function like this. Therefore it only lies with him to bow as low as possible to the appraiser for his kindness and to his friends who have organized this function. Particularly I must name my friend Mr. Jamsetji Patel. who was determined on doing it and I must say he was the head and front of it. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for gracing this occasion with your presence here."

Sir Shapurji Broacha was then garlanded by Lady Clarke, and Her Excellency was in turn garlanded by Sir Sassoon J. David, who afterwards paid a similar compliment to His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

The guests then adjourned to the refreshment bouffets when a musical entertainment was given by the following ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Eugene Leahy, (song); Miss Munshershah Mehta, (Mandoline); Miss Khaurbatta, (piano); Mr. Godrizji Padamji, (piano); Mr. Hopkinson, (violin); Mr. Kempton (sleight of hand.)

The Hon'ble Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar proposed a a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency for her kind presence and to His Excellency for having presided on the occasion. He said that when the Coronation Honours and titles were announced and published a newspaper commenting upon them had made a remark that while Bengal had been made a land of Maharajahs, Bombay had been made a land of knights. The newspaper had made that remark by way of a joke, but Sir Narayan Chandavarker thought it was a very suggestive remark, and had a double meaning. The old idea—and he did not know if the present idea was not the same, because they were improving very fast even in this respect too—of Maharaja was; "One who served himself and served nobody else." Their old Western idea of a knight was that he was one who would serve others rather than serve himself. And Sir Narayan was glad to find that Bombay was made a land of knights, during the Coronation Durbar. It was a matter of immense gratification that at the time when the honours were distributed they had at the head of Government of their Presidency one whose honourable public career ought to be an example for all of them. It was in the fitness of things that Sir George Clarke should preside at function, where they had assumbled to do honour to of the best citizens and newly created knight. He thought he would not be exaggerating with respect to the qualities of Sir Shapurji Broacha and Sir George Clarke when he said that their qualities might be well compared. Sir Shapurjee's Broacha had been serving his people and doing every thing he could to amilcorate the condition of the poor in particular, and they also knew that Sir George Clarke had been serving the Pesidency in that respect. One quality was common to both of them.

The assembly gave three cheers for his Excellency.

THE GOVERNOR'S REGRETS.

His Excellency, in reply, remarked that they would probably have a good many more knights in Bombay, and he hoped they would all take example from the knights of old. He regretted that he and Lady Clarke would have but few more opportunities of attending functions such as this, but he could assure them that it had been a very great pleasure to both of them to be present at such a pleasant gathering in honour of one of Bombays noblest citizens.

Their Excellencies then left the grounds, and after the conclusion of the musical entertainment, which continued for some twenty minutes or so, the company dispersed.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual general meeting on Tuesday the 27th of February.

At the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 14th February the business to be transacted will probably be confined to interpellations, with possibly a consideration of a few resolutions on matters of public interest.

In August last the United Planters Association of Southern India resolved to appoint an Assistant Scientific Officer for the North and South Mysore and Babudens Coffee Planters' Associations. The appointment has been accepted by Mr. R. G. Frattini, Chemist to the Stellite Explosive Company in Wales, who is expected to join in May,

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THE Bishop of Madras left Madras on Tuesday on a visitation tour. He will visit Nandyal, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Calcutta, Secundrabad and Bezwada. On 30th instant and 9th February his Lordship will pay short visits to Madras and will finally return from the tour on 4th March. His Lordship will be in Calcutta on the 14th February and will remain a few days.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Abdul Rahman Road Scheme.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Further consideration was given to the expenditure side of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing official year, and when Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved for sanction for the public gardens expenditure item.

Dr. Dinshah B. Master moved the following amendment, for which he had given previous notice: "That a provision of Rs. 2,000 be made in the Budget for the ensuing year to provide benches for the use of the public on that portion of the Esplanade Road, which extends from Dhobi Talao to the Queen's Statue."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. M. Proes pointed out that the strip of land on which Dr. Master wished benches to be placed belonged to Government and their previous sanction was necessary.

Mr. J. A. Wadia suggested that the benches should be placed on such places as the Commissioner might deem advisable.

Dr. Master accepted the suggestion and obtained permission to alter his amendment accordingly.

The Commissioner pointed out that it was not desirable to have benches placed along a road that always had a busy traffic. Because, he said, the class of people who would like to sit and watch people passing on a busy thoroughfare would not be a desirable class of people.

On a division the amendment was defeated.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE STAFF SALARIES.

In moving for sanction the item of expenditure for the Schools Committee Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said that a request had been made to increase the schedule amount of salaries of the Schools Committee staff, but the Standing Committee had after full consideration agreed with the Commissioner and did not recommend any increase. During the last seven years, Mr. Sethna averred an increase of something like 75 to 100 per cent. had been made in the scheduled salaries of the staff. The figures of salaries of the head clerk and other clerks of the Schools Committee compared favourably with those of the salaries of the head and other clerks in other Municipal departments.

Mr. James MacDonald moved the following amendment of which he had given previous notice:—"That the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1912-13, for contribution towards the cost of education, be adopted at Rs. 420,454, instead of at Rs. 4,18,624, the Standing Committee's Estimate for the Schools Committee's Establishment being increased from Rs. 12,973 to Rs. 14,893."

Mr. MacDonald admitted the difficulty as other departments would come forward and claim a similar increase. Mr. MacDonald had nothing to do with other Departments, but if he had he would have brought forward a similar proposal, in their case too.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji supported the amendment for the reason that they could not expect men to work on the same salary as that which they received seven years ago in face of the fact that the work had increased many times.

Rao Bahadhur Dhakji Cassinath supported the amendment.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik also supported the amendment. He appealed to the councillors to accede to the application made by the members of the Schools Committee unanimously.

Mr. Wacha supported the amendment and said that the Municipal schools were progressive institutions, they had not been brought to a final stage, and therefore their expenditure should not be compared with that of other departments.

The Commissioner pointed out that the Municipal Commissioner was a buffer between the Corporation and the departments, who demanded an increase in the salaries of their establishment. The point to decide was whether the department was properly paid in comparison to the work. The School Committee were good judges of their own work, but they could not judge properly the comparative work done by establishments of other departments. The Corporation should not undertake the responsibility of accepting the application of the Schools Committee for an increase, because the committee was unanimous in making the demand.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, supported the proposal of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna replied briefly to the arguments set forth by members of the Schools Committee.

On a division the amendment was lost.

The Budget estimates were then carried.

Mr. R. F. Masani, the Secretary, said the totals of the Budget as passed stood as follow: Expenditure, Rs. 1,19,99,669; revenue including the opening balance, Rs. 1,35,40,744; closing balance Rs. 15,41,075.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved: 'That in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress the Corporation are of opinion that an additional allowance equivalent to half a month's salary be paid to all Municipal employes drawing Rs. 50 per mensem and under and the Commissioner be requested to bring through the Standing Committee proposals for a grant to meet the expenditure.'

Mr. Wacha said the proposition was a most preposterous one. If carried out it would form a very undesirable precedent.

The proposition was lost.

THE NEW STREET.

Mr. A. M. Tod moved that the letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding Government's Resolution sanctioning the Bombay Improvement Trust's Sandhurst Road to Crawford Market Scheme be recorded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha opposed the motion. He said the Corporation should put on record their emphatic protest against the arbitrary manner in which Government had sanctioned the scheme and flouted public opinion as embodied in the memorial of the Corporation. The Government said this was the resolution of the Governor-in-Council. They knew that the Governor-in-Council meant. That meant three members of the Council, some of whom were perfectly ignorant of the matter under consideration. He would now move an amendment which he knew would be rejected by the ardent adherents and supporters of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust on this board. He knew the fate of the amendment, which would perhaps be not seconded. But he had the courage of his opinion and he would say that never in the history of the Corporation had any Government flouted public opinion as the present Government of Bombay had done on the present occasion. He moved the following amendment: "That the Corporation place on record with extreme regret the Resolution of Government:—

(1) Because it is on the face of it practically a paraphrase of the arguments advanced by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust but which were demonstrated by the mover of the report of the Corporation's Committee to be one-sided, specious and wholly misleading; (2) because the Government have grievously failed to realise the onerous and objectionable features of the ill-conceived ill-digested and ill-planned schemes bestow on the weighty reasons urged by the Corporation that adequate, just and impartial consideration which was demanded; (3) because Government have simply registered their own foregone determination to force at all hazards on an unwilling population, in a thickly-crowded and industrial part of the City, this objectionable scheme, the utility and urgency of which have not yet been satisfactorily established, in defiance of their feelings and sentiments, their social and other conditions and other respectful but reasoned protest, so well and unanimously voiced by the entire vernacular Press, while scores of insanitary areas in the city, centres of disease and health, have been woefully if not culpably allowed to be neglected for years past notwithstanding that the urgency of their improvement was more than once specifically pointed out by the Corporation; (4) because the fundamental object for which the improvement Trust was brought into existence has been lamentably defeated, while costly street schemes, of more than doubtful utility, which could await improvement for some length of time to come, are sanctioned with undue haste and without any serious effort to realise the heavy burdens they must necessarily entail on the Corporation which by statute is made ultimately responsible for them."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said he did so in order to give the Corporation an opportunity of having a discussion on it. He did not agree with Mr. Wacha's remarks against the Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he would have supported the amendment but for the manner in which it had been worded. It was due to the Corporation that it should express its regret at the unfortunate attitude which Government had taken up in this matter. He moved an amendment that the Corporation recorded the Government resolution with deep regret and deplored the attitude taken up by Government in this matter.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the amendment.

The two amendments were then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Todds original motion was then carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE AHMEDABAD BOMB CASE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Tyaballi Heptulla of causing criminal proceedings to be instituted on a false charge and of fabricating false evidence and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, appeared for the accused and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the accused conspired with Daya Bhaman and others, who had been sentenced on the same charge, to fabricate false evidence and to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted on false charges by charging one Naran Mulchand and another with having thrown bombs at Lord Minto, the late Viceroy, during his visit to Ahmedabad. The facts of this case have been reported at length on previous occasions, when the case of the other accused have been under consideration. The present accused was arrested and tried owing to the remarks of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal the then Sessions Judge, who tried the former case.

On the evidence before him, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with his assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships delivered concurring judgments in the course of which they said that they saw no reason to differ from the Sessions Judge, with whom the assessors were in agreement, and that was an important fact. They, accordingly, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES SUIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree by consent, so far as the second defendant was concerned, in the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company against Purshotam Jeewandass, Gordhandass Khatao and two others for recovering what might be found due against them in respect of their liability as directors of this Company.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, for Mr. Gordhandass.

The Advocate-General said that the decree was in terms signed by counsel and handed in. By it, it was provided that Mr. Gordhandass was to pay Rs. 3,75,000 to the plaintiff company before the 1st of May next in full satisfaction of all the claims against him in this suit. If he failed to pay up the amount by that time, interest at 6 per cent. would ran on the principal amount.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, heard the suit brought by Ratansey Asaria and Company against Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company to recover Rs. 2,215 as damages in respect of certain goods shipped by them, with costs.

Mr. Banadurji and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs and the Advocate-General and Mr. Shortt for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that in October 1908, the plaintiffs shipped from Alleppy, near Calicut, in good condition on board the the s.s. "Nadir," belonging to the defendants, 1,300 "moorsa" of "koprs" for carriage and delivery. About the same time 294 "moorsa" were also shipped by their constituents. On the 28th October they attended Cannac Bunder to take delivery of the goods, when they found the same damaged by rain, which fell during the previous night. The goods were surveyed and the damage ascertained. They called upon the defendants to pay the damages, but the defendants repudiated all liability.

The defence was that the delivery orders were issued to the plaintiffs on the 27th, after they handed over to the defendants bills of entry from the Customs Office. The defendants acted as agents of the steamship company and the delivery orders were made out in the name of Rahimtulla and Company, shipping contractors. They denied damage by rain or that the goods were not in the same condition at the time of delivery or that they were exposed and left unprotected. On the 27th they further said, the goods were in possession of the plaintiffs. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

EX-CONVICT'S HARD CASE.

Magistrate's Remarks.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Chotu Mahomed, a Mahommedan, with the theft of a purse containing one rupee, belonging to one Manuel Fernandes. It appeared from the evidence that while the complainant was making purchases at a shop in the Crawford Market, the accused removed the purse from his pocket, but was observed and arrested by the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted seven previous convictions. He said he had only recently come out of jail after serving two years and according to the order of the Magistrate he had to report his place of residence to the police every day. This, he added, prevented him from going about in search of employment. He had petitioned the Commissioner of Police in the matter and had asked him to provide some work for him so that he might be able to earn an honest livelihood.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to report his place of residence for three years after his release from jail. His Worship remarked it was a matter of regret that there was no society or institution in this city, which could give employment to men like the accused who found it difficult to secure work after coming out of jail.

KAIRA PLEADER'S CASE.

Further Hearing.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, charged Bhat Pajabhai Someshwar, a pleader of Kaira, with spreading sedition. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. L. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. F. H. Vincent was cross-examined by Mr. De Souza. He was asked to say when he came to know of any connection between the accused and any seditious movement. He objected to the question on the ground that its subject was confidential.

Mr. De Souza said the witness could give the date.

Mr. Vincent said the source of the information could be traced back from the dates. He claimed privilege.

His Worship ruled that the question of the date was covered by the Section under which Mr. Vincent claimed privilege.

Mr. De Souza: Did you know of the accused before the 8th of August?

Mr. Vincent: It is leading up to the same thing. I object to the question.

His Worship disallowed the question.

Mr. Vincent then said he obtained books like those which had been shown to him in February 1911. He gave a letter to one of his subordinates, named Patwardhan, which was addressed to the accused.

Mr. De Souza then put a question asking Mr. Vincent to give the contents of the letter.

Mr. Vincent claimed privilege on the ground that the letter was the result of certain official communications and the contents of it if given would divulge the source of his information.

Mr. De Souza said the letter was addressed to his client and he therefore did not know how the letter could be a confidential matter. His Worship disallowed the objection.

Mr. De Souza next asked by whom the letter was written. Mr. Vincent again objected.

Mr. De Souza: By whom was the letter purported to have been written?

Mr. Vincent: I again object. Public interests would suffer enormously if I gave it out.

His Worship upheld the objection. He said he could not allow questions to be answered by which public interests would suffer.

Mr. Vincent, further cross-examined, said Patwardhan went to the accused in disguise. He did not suggest the disguise though he gave him a hint or two.

"RAGAMUFFIN EXTREMISTS."

Mr. De Souza: What were those hints?

Mr. Vincent: I advised him to look as big a Ragamuffin as he could.

Mr. De Souza: Do extremists look like Ragamuffins?

Mr. Vincent: I have seen a few extremists and they looked like that.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 2nd proximo.

POSSESSING EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. P. H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Sayana Bhimrao, an employe in Lanaula on the Tata Hydro-Electric Works was charged with possessing explosives and being negligent with the same. The circumstances under which he was arrested have been published already. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 40 on one charge and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the other.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," January 18.

Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, is granted furlough for two months from the 3rd January or subsequent date pending further orders:—Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar to act as First Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge, Belgaum. Mr. Subbaji Sheoghir Phadnis, on return from leave, to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli. Mr. Rameshandra Sheshgirrav Savanur to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli, vice Mr. Kalyanpurkar pending relief by Mr. Phandnis and thereafter to resume his appointment as Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli.

Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, is invested with power to hear appeals from Subordinate Courts.

Mr. Ambelal Bhimbhai, Mamlatdar, taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The leave on medical certificate for five months granted to Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge is extended by four months.

Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, Acting Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Sangameshvar to be a Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Bar-at-Law, to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B.

Mr. Lakshman Narayan Joshi, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for two months and a half with effect from the 16th January or subsequent date.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar.

Mr. Laxman Pandurang Bhosekar, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. Balvant Ramchandra Sathe, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. Gunvantrai Manekial Second Karkun in the Political Agent Mahi Kanthas Huzur Vernacular office, is appointed to act as Thandar of Ketosan during Mr. Prabhashanker Vithalji's absence on two months' privilege leave.

Mr. Prabhakar Ballal Limaye is on return from leave transferred as Head Accountant Kaira, Mr Katilal Madhavram reverting.

Mr. P. J. Fernandes, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th January, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	18	3	15 a.m.	2	8
Suez.....	18	12	50 p.m.	1	58

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegrams is fixed to twenty-five (24-10-11).

Rambermuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

6th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 18th January, 1912.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Lord Merv 9st 7lbs, Chivalry 9st 11lb, Lord Carlyon 9st, Pincher 8st 9lbs, Aqueduct 8st 6lbs, Ruby Tin 8st 6lbs, The Cellarer 8st 11lb, Elser 8st, Torzal 7st.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Galileo 9st 12lbs, Bachelor's Knot 9st 5lbs, Matiyala 9st 4lbs, Aqueduct 8st 9lbs, Bright Metal 8st 9lbs, Wassail 8st, Mafoota 7st 8lbs, Lancasterite 7st 6lbs, Yvette 6st 12lbs.

THE CHARNI PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.—Grand Duke 9st 13lbs, Tajilmulook 9st 12lbs, Braganza 9st 2lbs, Guinea Gold 8st 9lbs, Artist 8st 4lbs, Balos 8st 3lbs, Sir Hugo 7st 13lbs, Young Salanie 7st 12lbs, Terror 7st 12lbs, Well Done 7st 10lbs, Desert King 7st 9lbs, Regent 7st 4lbs, Young Japan 7st 3lbs, Harry Johnson 6st 12lbs.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Russian, Gallard, Mulki, Sahbar, Agah Pasha, Mijbas, Wild Eagle, Askar, Moyard, Tezab, Mubrook, Brow, Lord Timon, Jamal Beg, Jirnar, Hidayat Pasha, Canterbury, Ream, Moonspot, Lawrence, Little German and Bavan.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Polish, Khalas, Aurum, Fairplay, St. Antnony, Fado, Agent, Kimberley, Makeb, Pendil, Chichester, Electric and Mathatbaig.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Young Thars, Chaman, Burg, Regiment, Sir Edward, Creditor, Baldwin, Upright, Shihab, Yusuff Pasha, Good Evening, Golden Day, and Cooee.

DIVISION OF THE NURSERY PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Shirsab, Fathibeg, Hercules, Hazoor, Bustan, Abjur, Khalid Beg, Jair, New Governor, Morley, Straight Shot, Beyrut, Black Metik, Red Light, Mukhlif, and Evening News.

DIVISION, OF THE NURSERY PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Yungi Dunya, Rasolmulook, Abdul Karim, Ya Nasib, Royal Visit, Haboob, Berar, Mafuah, Moosehar, Prithraj, Sinnusi, Imperial Majesty, Goorjie Beg, English Mail and Golden Ducat.

AHMEDNAGAR POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 17.

The Members of the Garden Club were "At Home" to the station on the 16th January on the occasion of a Point-to-Point race open to all comers, organized by Mr. Montgomery R. H. A., who, to our regret, is under orders to leave for Mhow. The circular course was laid over about three miles of country, with many nullahs and half-a-dozen formidable mud walls. A grand view could be obtained from the Stop-Butt of the British Rifle Range, close to which were the start and finish of the race. 31 starters, 10 Arabs and 21 Walers, faced the flag the Arab ponies were allowed 400 yards start, and it was thought that some of the walers could concede the amount. It soon became apparent that the large nullah which lay across the course in the first 400 yards would prove a severe handicap. The flag fell to a good start, the first fence had only to be crossed by walers, and by the time they reached it, most of the Arabs were negotiating the second wall. At the first fence Captain Thorn had what appeared to be a nasty fall, but to the relief of the spectators he was soon seen to be up and smiling although temporarily knocked out of time. As the Arabs took the second fence, Mr. Kidner's horse was spread-eagled on the top, eventually falling on the far side, fortunately without damaging his rider, who was very lucky not to be jumped on. However, he crossed 'Sammy,' spoiling the latter's chance of winning the race. Here Captain Grimshaw's horse bolted with him, and ran off the course, this gave Captain Greenstreet, on 'Ganymede' a very useful lead, as he got away clear from the first fence, closely followed by Colonel Gough on 'Wales' who seems to make any show in the race were those ridden by Captain Quentin, and Major Ross; the former got up to Colonel Gough at about half the distance, but his horse ran out. Major Ross on his well-known charger plugged along at his best speed the whole way, and overtook all the Arabs except those ridden by Captain Greenstreet and Colonel Gough. Coming down the hill a mile from home Captain Greenstreet was seen to have the race well in hand. He won easily without pressing his mount by about ten lengths from Colonel Gough, who was about a length ahead of Major Ross. The following was the order of the finish:—

Captain Greenstreet (Ganymede) 1
Colonel Gough (Arab)..... 2
Major Ross (Waler)..... 3

Mr. Maloney IV., Captain Wilson V., Mr. Montgomery, R. B. A. VI., Mr. Warden VII. The remainder came straggling in at intervals. Luckily there were no casualties, and Captain D'Oyly's fall at the last fence resulted in nothing more serious than a severe shaking. The amateur bookie did not attract much trade, but the Crown and Anchor Co., (whose profits) will of course be devoted to the cause of charity) left us all poorer but wiser. After the race refreshments were several in the large tents erected for the occasion, while the band of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry played a carefully selected programme. Mr. Aitken then presented the handsome silver cup to Captain Greenstreet bringing a very enjoyable afternoon to a conclusion.

HOCKEY IN THE STADIUM.

In continuation of the Third Round of the Open Hockey Tournament at the Stadium the Dorset Regt. met the Parsi Pioneers on Thursday afternoon. The Dorsets who showed themselves a superior team from the outset and after a few minutes' play their forwards rushed a goal through from a melee. The Dorsets still did most of the pressing and after about twenty minutes' play the soldiers' outside left after a run up put in a splendid shot from just on the line and scored. The Parsi team then forced an attack, and once or twice looked like scoring, but the backs and goal of the Dorsets kept them out. Play was now more level and runs were made by both sides without further score until half time was called. In the second half the Dorsets, soon attacked and from a right wing pass the inside left just failing to score. The soldiers still pressed and the outside right centred. The soldiers' centre forward took the pass and the goalkeeper of the Parsis when trying to save put the ball into his own goal. Then after some midfield exchanges the Dorsets' centre forward once more converted a pass from the inside-right almost on the back line. This was followed soon after with a high shot by the soldiers' right back which non-plussed the Pioneers' defence and found the net. The game was now entirely in favour of the soldiers and another goal followed before time came. Score:—

Dorset Regt..... 6 goals.
Parsi Pioneers..... love.

ROYAL CHALLENGE CUPS.

Presented by a Moslem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Hajee Buksh Ellahie, merchant, has presented to several divisions of British troops stationed in India five valuable silver Challenge Cups to be competed for in any open events in commemoration of Their Majesties' Visit to India. These trophies, specially made at Home, are beautiful specimens of the silversmith's craft and have been gratefully accepted by the Commander-in-Chief through the Assistant Military Secretary.

How to Feed Baby.

Practical Advice to Mothers and Nurses.

In the dark ages people used to imagine that cow's milk, if properly diluted and sweetened, was practically the same thing as human milk. To-day everybody knows that even the best cow's milk is very far from being an ideal substitute for human milk. A great many babies cannot take it at all, and those which seem to thrive on it are not nearly so strong, healthy and well-developed as they should be.

Happily, Science has now discovered a way of changing cow's or buffalo's milk and other substitutes for human milk into a fluid which is as nearly like mother's milk as is humanly possible.

THE NEW WAY OF BOTTLE FEEDING.

All you have to do is to prepare baby's feeds of diluted and sweetened cow's milk (or buffalo's milk) in the usual way, and then add a few grains of a greyish-white powder which can be obtained from all chemists under the name of Albulactin.

It seems difficult to believe that these few grains of powder should make all the difference between feeding your baby properly and feeding him improperly. Yet scientists and physicians assure us that this is so, and we have abundant proof of the fact in hundreds of cases of babies who have thriven on this new mixture as perfectly as if they had been fed at the breast.

BABIES SAVED FROM DEATH.

One of these babies weighed only 1 lb. 12 ozs. at birth. "He was a mere skeleton," writes the mother, Mrs. Ajello, Regent's Park, London, N.W., "his thighs being scarcely larger than my finger. "We could not find a food to agree with him, although we tried almost everything. Finally, a friend begged us to try Albulactin. We saw a change for the better before the first day was out, and at the end of a week he had gained 1 lb. in weight. Now, at the end of six months, he is a very healthy boy, thoroughly happy and contented, has firm flesh, and weighs 12 lbs. 8 ozs."

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery.—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and dispensers throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BERLIN WOOL EMBROIDERIES.

Berlin wool embroidery has once more leaped into fashion. This time it appears on the latest Parisian creations, millinery, and even in quaint and curious design upon our pelt ry. With these new methods of utilising the work so prominently before our eyes, it is worth while to look back on this art of older days.

A NOTED NEEDLEWOMAN.

The end of the eighteenth century produced a famous artist of the needle. Miss Linwood wrought most beautiful pictures with needle and worsted. These productions created such a "furour" that her exhibition was one of the sights of London. Imagine copying a very lovely portrait of herself, painted by Russell when she was only nineteen, and reproducing it with such consummate skill that it resembled a perfect painting. The fact that it was needlework could only be discerned at close quarters. Fame came to her before she was twenty, and there is something pathetic in the account written of her last piece of work, "The Judgment of Cain," in which it says that "this occupied her ten years and was finished in her seventy-fifth year; since when the failure of her eyesight has put an end to her labours. One can imagine the strain, and marvel that her eyes lasted to so ripe an age. That she created masterpieces with her needle was proved by the offer made to her of three thousand guineas, an offer which she refused, for her greatest triumph, a copy of Carlo Dolci's "Salvator Mundi." The fabric on which the artist worked her pictures was made purposely to her own idea, and she personally superintended the dyeing of the many-hued worsted yarns employed in her numerous chief d'oeuvres.

ORIGIN OF THE COLOURED DESIGN.

The more modern Berlin work proper dates from early in the eighteenth century. The first coloured design on checked paper for needlework was published in 1804-5 by a Berlin print-seller named Philipson. His name suggests English origin. It was not until 1810, that these patterns became common. The spurt in this branch of the publishing trade was due to the foresight of a woman. Mme. Wittich was the wife of a Berlin book and print-seller, and, being a very expert embroidress, she, with perception, saw the value of producing these patterns in quantity. Her husband wisely followed her advice, and started a lucrative business. The Germans were ahead of us in this respect, for these coloured designs were scarcely known to the ladies of the British Isles till 1831, when they began to circulate through the efforts of a Regent-street dealer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th January.

79. To-day Friday, the 19th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

80. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows:—(For all Class-Firing members will take their

THE INTELLIGENCE OF SAVAGES.

Customs of the Queensland Aborigines.

In a leading article under the above heading you have quoted me as saying that "the savages only appears stupid, because the cursory traveller does not understand him." It was to avoid trespassing too much upon your space that I refrained from furnishing farther particulars in my original communication. In view, however, of the interest which the subject appears to have aroused, I trust I may now be allowed to rectify the omission.

It has always seemed to me that the degree of intelligence of very primitive races must be gauged by their conception of abstract ideas, coupled with the adaptability of their mental powers when confronted with civilizing influences. It was somewhat on these lines that a comprehensive study was made of the structure of the language of an undoubtedly primitive people, that of the aborigines living around the mouth of the Endeavour River, North Queensland. In this inquiry, the results of which were published by the State Government (1901), I had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the Lutheran missionaries stationed at Hope Valley, Cape Bedford, both of them scholars, who had spent some 20 years among these children of nature, in a state of comparative isolation, communicating with them, not in German of English, but in the native dialect. This is known as the Koko-yimidir—i. e., speech-similar—and contains some 900 distinct words. Peculiar interest was attached to the investigation in that the subject-matter was the first Australian language of which Europe ever received a record the list of some 50 words given by Captain Cook being all more or less recognizable at the present day. Confirmation was also obtained of the intrepid old navigator's correctness of the word "kangaroo," the name still applied ("gangaru") to the largest species of local marsupial, as distinguished from three smaller varieties—the wodol, gadar, and bebal. In this early vocabulary there are evidences, however, that the sailor and the savage did not thoroughly understand one another. For example, while Cook records the thumb as aboorbalga, the dialect in question is deficient in any term for this particular digit. What was very probably intended was "Yerba balka"—i. e. "Thus make," "Do like this,"&c.—the action of the questioner, in pointing the thumb to arrive at its name, being thus misunderstood by the person questioned.

Among these Endeavour River blacks the ear is believed to be the seat of sense or intelligence. "He that hath ears to hear," &c., used as a prefix to any important statement in the Scriptures, conveys a similar meaning. Thus it comes to pass that the man without ears is stupid, while one in the enjoyment of their full possession is intelligent, obedient. To close one's ears is to be obstinate, to see with them indicates remembrance, while a refusal to put them to use means forgetfulness. just as we English folk speak of dramming something into one's ears, so do these blacks express persuasion by a digging into one's auditory organs. The individual whose ears are broken open indicates that whereas these were hitherto closed they are now opened—i.e., formerly obstinate, now intelligent he has turned over a new leaf—and so arises the term signifying amendment. By purposely closing our eyes we become careless, and so carelessness comes to be indicated by eyes closed; in similar fashion eyes-wandering conveys the idea of mania, drunkenness, &c. Wala is the word for the temple, side of the face, and so the general contour; when two sides appearances, &c., are matched, make a pair, we have equality in shape or form; in contrary cases, difference. The throat, whence speech is believed to proceed, is called manu; coupling this word with a suffix indicative of added emphasis, etc., there is derived the idea of the throat with its voice alone, speech without any additions or embellishments and so the truth, and hence also a translation for our terms "Certainly," "Of course." To play with the voice is to make a joke. The individual with a short hand is mean. "closefisted" while the possessor of a hand covered with loose skin is generous, "open-handed." If his fingers weigh heavy he is clumsy, "all thumbs" but if they prove light he is reckoned deft or handy: of our "light-fingered gentry." Gala is applied to the fork of the legs, fingers, or of a tree; by spreading out this fork the savage arrives at his conception of a long stretch and so the idea of far off. With the Germans but unlike the English, he applies a special term to the hollow space at the back of his knee; when this space is long—i. e. on full extension of the limb—the straightened leg presents him with his mental picture of a beeline. In addition to these examples, culled at random, there are several other abstract ideas to which these same aborigines give expression, but of which so far we have not been able to trace a rational origin. Thus they certainly possess their own special terms indicative of cowardice, fear or fright, rest and quiet, willingness, hunger, jealousy, seriousness or sadness (both expressed by the one word), happiness, laughter, dreaming, health and sickness (terms equally applied to "fresh and salt water respectively), friendship, news and cleverness. Literally the local name for a dingo is "that which has fright for its mother", while cleverness—to make—translates our verb "to teach."

The various names applied to articles introduced with civilization constitute a very interesting series still further illustrative of the degree of intelligence met with among this interesting people. Wire-nails are known as fish-spines, beads as button-orchids ("Dischidia nummularia"), tobacco as smoke, sugar as honey, tea as dried-grass, scissors as a pair of teeth, a knife as a ground down piece of shell and a ship (owing to its manufacture out of planks) as a flat bit of wood. Any basin, saucer, or cup (and also a jar, and "billycan") is called a dunggalu, the more or less circular depression made by the sting-ray when resting on the surface of a mud-flat. In view of a pig always digging its snout into the slush and slime when searching for food, this creature is named the food-washer, while the introduced cockroach, owing to its malodorous qualities, is described as the urinemaker. A horse is spoken of as shoulder-child, the idea of pickaback a mother carrying an infant on her shoulders. In travelling from one camp to another any little knick-knacks—e.g., pigments, personal ornaments—are rolled up in a small bark-sheet of tea-tree ("Melaleuca" sp.), the ends of which, folded over, are tied with twine at the centre to form a package or bundle known as dangara; it is to be feared that none of my lady readers will feel complimented on learning that this term is employed by these primitive people to indicate a bodice or skirt. When the good missionaries first taught these folk to write and read, in their own native dialect of course, and showed them that certain signs represented such-and-such sounds, and how when properly combined these signs expressed various ideas, &c., they found their sable pupils speaking of the alphabet, words, and a letter-writing generally as kapau, the local term applied to any cut, mark, carving, or rock painting, as well as to the respective figures of their intricate cratch-cradle game. In this connexion it is of interest to note that, under date of June 28, 1770, Captain Cook, when on the Endeavour River, states "and the upper lip and breast of one of them was painted with streaks of white which he called carbaada"—evidently the present-day kapanda i. e., marks-with.

On the other hand, the intelligence of the savage has its limits, and the Christianizing portion of the work so ably carried out by the Lutherans above mentioned was originally hampered to a very great extent by the difficulty of finding a common mental plane to which the aims and aspirations of the aboriginal could be profitably raised and the ideal of the missionary correspondingly lowered. For when all is said and done, the nobler conceptions of human life, introduced with higher civilizing influences, are necessarily totally incomprehensible to primitive man. But once such conceptions are based upon ideas with which he is already conversant and familiar, a step is gained in the march of mental progress; it is only through the gradual yet sure succession of thousands of such steps that he will finally arrive at a true appreciation of the higher life. Thousands do I say? Are not these same steps, these little stepping-stones, dotted here, there, and everywhere in the mental landscape of the savage? The only difficulty is to find them and this requires at least time, patience, sympathy, and special knowledge. A couple of examples may make my meaning clearer. Wau-wu, in the language under consideration, signifies the inside of anything from a bag to a thatched hut, the inside of the body, and so the breath. A person breath-with is hopeful, while breath-without indicates the one who has lost "heart," and so comes to signify despair. It was this idea of the breath, as the inside of the body, coupled with its connexion to hope "heart," and despair, which served as the mental plane whereby these Endeavour River blacks originally came to appreciate the meaning of the soul. To explain what is meant by temptation, also proved a stumbling-block for many a long day, until by a happy inspiration there was struck the suitable mental plane which had for its basis the idea conveyed in the word badal, a verb signifying to taste, try, or sample.

Even with a knowledge of the native language equal to that of his mother-tongue his thinking processes are carried on in both—peopled with the experiences of their ways and thoughts gained during a continuous residence of over half a working lifetime among these primitive people. I have often heard their beloved pastor, Pfarrer Schwarz, make admission of the impossibility of rendering a reliable translation of the Christian Bible. To paraphrase it would be another and an easier story. All of which in conjunction with other experiences gleaned from mission work in many lands among non-Christian people has taught me at least three things. Put shortly, these are—that the success of a mission does not depend upon the number of baptism within a given period, that the quality of the work done is not to be gauged by the repetition of the Lord's or any other prayer in a language not one word of which is understood, and that no permanent good can possibly result until the missionary himself realizes that the savage he is so anxious to divert to his own ways of thought and belief is an intelligent, rational human being—and not a fool.—Dr. Walter E. Roth in the "Times."

BRITISH GOLF IN 1911.

The End of the Year.

So far as golf is concerned the old year generally ends quite quietly and ingloriously, but at the end of this year comes one faint spark of excitement in the form of a challenge. It appears that George Duncan and Tom Ball are willing to play any other two a four-ball match, which they propose should be over 72 holes, 36 holes to be played on each of two neutral courses.

Whether this gauntlet will be picked up remains to be seen. Duncan and Ball are so strong a pair that no two of the younger players may venture while the older ones may not think it worth their while. If the challenge was for a foursome, then it would clearly be incumbent on two of the elder champions to accept it, and they would probably do so quickly enough, as they did in the case of Duncan and Maye. If only from a purely business standpoint they must maintain their position so long as they can against all comers. But a four-ball match is on rather a different plane; it has, in the opinion of many possibly misguided persons, decided merits as an amusing game, but it is not yet generally considered, on this side of the Atlantic at any rate a serious test of golf. So if Braid and Vardon prefer to hibernate in peace, they may surely do so with quiet consciences.

THE SUCCESS OF THE OLDER PLAYERS.

It has already been very frequently observed that the golfing year that is just passing away has been a year of the old man, to use a somewhat insulting expression that is useful for purposes of comparison. Mr. Hilton came to his own again in the Amateur Championship; Vardon did likewise in the Open Championship, with other splendid veterans closely around him at the top of the list. Braid won the Professional Tournament for £400. Vardon and Braid were the outstanding figures in professional golf, and it is interesting to study the analysis of their various encounters in the exhaustive statistics which Mr. Ross Coubrough annually contributes to "Golf Illustrated." It appears that they met in 11 matches played, needless to say, on courses of very varying degrees of merit; of these Braid won five, Vardon four, and two were halved. As compared with these two Taylor had a sad year of it since he played five matches with Vardon and two with Braid and lost them all; he also played two with Herd, one of which he won, while the other was halved. Yet Taylor and Herd both played very finely in the Open Championship; Herd was one of the several who at one time seemed to have the Championship well within his grasp, and Taylor after his really magnificent first round, in which he came right back to his very best game, was for a while a decided favourite.

Of the younger men Ray did unquestionably the best, for not only did he reach the final round of the Professional Tournament for £400, but his average score in a large number of scoring competitions is only by a small fraction worse than that of Vardon and is better, also by a fraction, than that of Braid. Ray may well win an Open Championship, for he is unquestionably a very fine player, having great power and increased accuracy, although he still lacks and probably always will lack, just something of the polish and also of the extraordinarily sound style of Vardan or Braid.

Nevertheless among the younger players the one man who ought, as it seems, soon to be able to depose his elders is beyond doubt Duncan. He has all the qualities save one not only of a champion but a pre-eminent champion; that one quality is the essential if indefinable one of temperament. Whether Duncan will ever be able to master himself remains to be seen, but if ever he does then it will surely go hard with all the other golfers. He is capable of playing a game of such dazzling brilliance—"mad stuff" as an older professional has well described it—that there is nothing that can be compared with it, unless it become of Vardon's achievements during his invincible years,

A STANDARD BALL.

As regards what may be called the politics of the game, the question that is agitating a goodly number of golfers' minds is that of a standard ball. Looking at the matter from a more or less detached point of view, one is disposed to think that the movement has on the whole gained ground during the last few months of the year. With the best will in the world to make up one's mind it is very difficult not to sit on the fence over this question. That it is a pity that golf balls fly so far may readily be admitted, and even perhaps that it would be far better if we were still breaking our wooden clubs with stony-hearted gutty balls; but that is only to touch the fringe of the subject.

There is needful in addition a good deal of special knowledge. It is necessary to begin with a working knowledge of the technicalities of ball-making in order to know how far it is possible for the makers to construct a ball conforming to a reasonably uniform standard. The makers appear to imagine that they cannot do it, but, even if allowance be made for the very best intentions, it would be rather surprising if they said anything else. Far more important still is a profound knowledge of the human heart that beats within every golfer. Most golfers are very bad golfers and do not find courses too short or too easy, nor are they conscious of growing "blase" owing to the prodigious length of their drive. The purely human question, to which very various answers are propounded, is will the multitude of bad (or to be more courteous, ordinary) golfers stand it? It is a question to which the critic will give a different answer on different days. To-day, wrapped in gloom one is another Solomon Eagle predicting woe, war, revolution, chaos, and perhaps a Golfing Union at the end of it all. To-morrow, when the sun will shine and the golf be good it is easy to think that the ball that is played with in the Championship will soon be the ball for the monthly medal and the monthly medal, of course, rules the world.—"The Times."

An interesting work is about to be published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd. from the pen of the late Arthur Lillie, who died so recently as November last. The late author who spent several years of his life in India, has written largely of Buddha and the influence of Buddhism on Christianity. The new work is entitled "Rama and Homer" and in it the author seeks to trace out the many and remarkable similitudes which exist between the Illiad and Odyssey and Ramayana, the epic of Hindustan, and is likely to arouse considerable discussion and to attract considerable attention amongst the learned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It assuages the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS."

Of course, says Mr. Herbert Faijeon writing of "Where the Rainbow Ends" in the "World" of mail week, it is difficult not to draw parallels. The lion-club is second cousin to Nana, and all the children fly away from home at the close of the first act (only on a carpet). In the Land Where the Rainbow Ends live lost boys; and as the regions contiguous are infested with fantastic pirates in the shape of dragons, fantastic crocodiles in the shape of slither-slimes, and fantastic mermaids in the shape of lake-spirits—it is a lake instead of a lagoon—your thoughts involuntarily travel to the Never-Never-Land. The children, being captured by the Dragon King, are cast into shackles, as were Wendy, Slightly Soiled & Co. and a mighty duel follows, strictly according to precedent. While the final scene, which shows us the end of the rainbow, "where all lost loved ones are found," calls the Unborn Children scene of "The Blue Bird" vividly to mind. All this is "parva componere magnis." But on the whole there is little to complain of in "Where the Rainbow Ends," produced at the Savoy Theatre. It is an honest, entertaining piece of fairy-work, certain of appreciation from boys and girls; and if Messrs. Clifford Mills and John Ramsey give us none of the real sugar-plums of imagination, their cake is nevertheless of excellent quality. For re-introducing children to St. George, who stands for the chivalry of our isle, I thank the authors right heartily. Too long has this good Christian knight remained (as he himself puts it in the play) "one of England's unemployed ideals;" and little wonder he thought of emigrating to the United States with our pictures and castles when he compared the small meed of honour accorded him with that lavished on his brother saints, Patrick and Andrew. But fortunately Rosamund and Grispian Carey averted this catastrophe. Having chanced upon a magic carpet which was to bear them in quest of their lost parents, they called on the dragon-slayer to aid them. And so genuinely pleased was he at being remembered that he consented to accompany them and their two friends, Jim and Betty Blunders, on their most perilous adventures.

THE DRAGON'S WOOD.

Now they first happened upon the fringe of the Dragon's wood, and the good Genie of the carpet there leaving them, they cast about in their minds as to what they should do. For the sun was already set, and full well they knew that betwixt sun-go-down and sun-come-up ghouls and misshapen gnomes and spine-shaking wraiths were abroad in the forest, so that they durst not enter in. And being minded to make a fire, Jim and Crispian and Rosamund did fare forth in search of fagots, leaving Betty in the charge of Cubs, their good leonine companion. Now the dragon seeing this and being powerless to seize Betty where she sat (the flag of St. George flying above her), sent out from the wood a company of gay dancers, little frisking nymphs, led in a merry ring by a Will-o'-the-wisp that played upon a pipe. And Betty tripped after them into the forest, where they set upon her and pinched her black and blue. When Jim and Crispian and Rosamund found their friend gone away they plunged forthwith into the forest to find her. And there they did meet with all the horrors of the place—elves that would mischief them, noisome toads, layemas mightily an-hungered, and that insidious reptile yclept the slitherslime. By adventure they encountered, too, a thing half boy, half beast, that was hight a slacker. He, with enticing word, sought to make them of his band. But after some parley they sent him about with round admonishment. After much hap they found their friend bound to a tree and made great joy. But the Dragon King, being acquainted privily of their station, seized them and bore them all away to his grim keep on the topmost crag of Thundercloud Mountains; and he would have slaughtered them, every child, but that St. George, their very sweet friend, did combat for them, and so cut the scaly monster to pieces that his shield was all covered with blood and brains. Then, at last, the children arrived, and found their lost parents in that Land, Where the Rainbow Ends.

A WELL ACTED PLAY.

Such, briefly, is the story of "Where the Rainbow Ends," a charming Christmas entertainment for children in the early teens. It is well acted. Master Philip Tonge, who is growing up gracefully, makes a natural Crispian, and Miss Esme Wynine, a pretty imperious little girl, plays Rosamund very daintily. The St. George of Mr. Reginald Owen is a good piece of unaffected heroics, while Mr. Clifton Alderson, though in the play ideals are supposed to be his most dangerous enemy is an ideal dragon. But by far the most delicate performance is the Will-o'-the-wisp of fragile Miss Mavis Yorke, whose dancing is of such a high order that one longs for an infusion of the Duncan ideal. When she has learned to dance with her whole body she will be nearly perfect. Nor is this all. She delivers her lines with anearie elusiveness, a fleeting spirituality, that seems altogether out of this world. Some day—when Miss Pauline Chase has outgrown her short frocks—we ought to see Miss Mavis Yorke as Peter Pan.

"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

"The Scarlet Pimpernal," says a mail week critic, has had many revivals: yet "Sweet Nell" has remained for many years unrevived. I do not see why. It has all the elements of intense popularity in an equally high degree. Which is the more absurd I do not at the moment remember, but at any rate "Sweet Nell" is as appealingly absurd as any reasonable man could wish. Could you hope for anything better than a night of King Charles, on his way to the theatre, exchanging confidential remarks with an orange-girl in Drury-lane without recognition from anybody; or Nell Gwynne bluffing Lord Jeffreys' servants in his own house by the simple plan of putting on his robes and wig: to say nothing of the extraordinary ease with which in those days everybody had access to everywhere, whether it was a judge's private room or the innermost chamber of a king! Could the great multitude of the worshippers of Miss Julia Neilson have finer opportunities for worship than are given by this remarkable study of the simple, heroic character of Nell, with her Irish accent and her very hearty manner and bouncing ways and her commendable eagerness to forward the marriage of the man she loves to another girl? The answer to all these questions is "Certainly not": so it is the more surprising that "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" has not been more frequently revived. However, we made up for lost time at the New Theatre, London. Nell was magnificently cheeky, and exchanged simple repartees with My Lady Castlemaine and Her Grace of Portsmouth which left those spiteful females dumb and sentimentalised over young Fairfax, and fascinated Charles, and floored the villainous Chief Justice, and wore gorgeous frocks and a most astounding hat and in all respects had a great and glorious time; and the curtain went up and down and up and down in a way which only the curtain at the New Theatre when Miss Julia Neilson is at home to worshippers can do. There was one touch of sadness for Mr. Fred Terry's health prevented him from giving us his famous King Charles. Mr. Malcolm Cherry took his place, and did it well; for in the midst of all the absurdities of the play there is something that is human and attractive about this quiet, regretful King. But with Mr. Terry absent there must always be a gap in any Neilson-Terry play; and we all hope that we may soon see him back again.

NEW PLAYS FOR ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Owing to the great success of "Bella Donna" no change of bill will be required at the St. James's Theatre for many months. When, however, such a change does become necessary in the distant future the next production will be a rather novel one. Sir George Alexander was present at the first performance of Dr. Reinhardt's production of the Chinese play "Turandot" at the Deutscher Theatre, Berlin, a short time ago, and immediately made arrangements with Professor Reinhardt for the English rights. This play will in due course be presented at the St. James's. Sir George's other plans for the future include a new play by H. Herman Chilton, entitled "Honoria"; "What is Life?" by Dion Clayton Calthrop; a version of Paul Bourget's "Le Tribun"; a new piece by the Hungarian dramatist Franz Molnar; and the latest Parisian success, "La Flambee," by Henry Kistermaeckers. Sir George spent Christmas in Paris for the purpose of witnessing the last-named piece.

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HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 19.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

39-11, 1194-10—Cap. and V. Mahadeo Sakharam Saide vs. Rakhminibai widow Jah G & S.
40-11, 499-11—Malvi H. M. and R Moorbai vs. Jethabhai Hirjee and others Cap and V.
26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.
927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.
618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisson Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
845-11—Th. Gandhi, Bossabebbai vs. Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.
410-10—Mulji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and W. vs. Bai Manekbai widow Nanu, H. and Co.
780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.
110-10—Ardashir M. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.
391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas, vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.
868-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.
19-11—Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhuloo vs Khairummisabai widow Matu J. and M.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala, Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co. Short Cause.
964-11—Sham M. and H. P. P. Dasuwala vs. Jetha Mayachand—Jeh. G. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

580-11 Mulji and K. Harischandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and R.
791-10—Captain and V. Bai Sonbai widow vs Vasanji Moolji and others Malla and M.
720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.
714-11—Mehta and D. Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Manekchlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Suleman—Payne and Co.
444-08—Wadia G and Co.—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co.—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Commercial Cause.

297-11—Motichand and D Kaliandas Beohardas vs Messrs H. N. Madraswalla and Co. A firm Bick M. and R. Part heard.
Long Causes.

631-11—Khunderao L. and M. Vinayakrao Shamrao Laad and others. vs Ismail Haji Kassam. Wadia G. and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. vs Purshotam Vishram Mawji and others. Raghavaya B. and N.
794-08—Raghavaya B. and N. Purshotam Vishram Mawji. vs Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others Little and Co.
617-08—Jamsetji R. and D. Mahomed Haji Aboo. vs Mahomed Rahimtulla and others. J. R. Patel and Co.
1004-11—Jeh M. and S. Goolam Hoosein Noor Mahomed vs Fazulbhoy Alloobhai Moorji and others.
189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M.
533-11—Manekji and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehmaa Sheikh Mahomed, chitnis and M.
295-10—Cap and V. Messrs Dolatram Vithaldas a firm vs Ramlal Chhotani, S. Barchta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co Messrs Owen and Okell a firm vs Chunilal Damodar and another S. Barchta.
149-10—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parchvala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandra a firm vs Abdul Sakur Ismail Jeh M. and S.
798-11—The A. Ghandy Damania Bros vs Sitaram Naindu Mirza M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M and M Joshi Kesharam Pragji. vs Halimabai widow Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jeewanchand Lalubhoy and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Bick M. and R. and Bhai K. and G.
70-09—Payne and Co., Bai Kessar widow vs Parmand Itchslal and others—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Moti and D.
112-04—M. B. Chothia F. J. Aga vs Ranchordas T. Mody.
69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Naval vs Thakorelal Harilal Desai and others T. A. Gandhi.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs Valabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg G. W. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoosein Peerbhoy. Payne and Co. Part heard
118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Maneckji Patel vs Maneckji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.
47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.
1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Soswwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze M. and M.
649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
667-11 Mehta and D. Ybdul Latif Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatlal Harji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.
184-11—Jeh M and S. Tulbekchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawantram, Mulla and M.
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mal J. and M.

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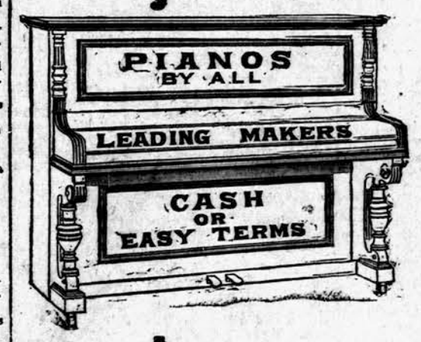

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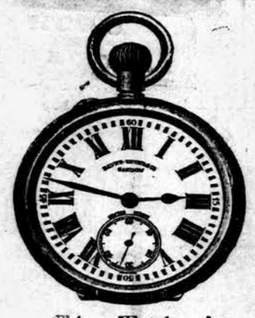

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